

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

RESENTMENT OF SUPERPOWERS' ARMS RACE CITED AT UN

OW281308Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

["Superpowers' Intensified Arms Race Resented at United Nations"--NCNA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 27 Oct (HSINHUA correspondent)--Resentment against the superpowers' intensified arms race was expressed by representatives of many Third World and other countries during their review at the U.N. session of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its 10th special session. At First-Committee meetings or in the lounge, many representatives deplored the lack of progress in the implementation of the final document on disarmament. A typical comment: "The superpower arms race is intensifying, not relaxing, in spite of the document adopted."

A Yugoslav representative said, "After three and half months, we must voice our concern over the fact that the expected results have not been achieved with regard to some issues on disarmament". The delegation of Burundi pointed out, "Because of their struggle for spheres of influence and profits the great powers have competed in the manufacture and perfection of their weapons". The superpowers, it added, "now possess large arsenals of conventional, chemical, bacteriological, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction." An Asian representative said, "The lack of substantive results in disarmament is due primarily of the superpowers' failure to come forward with concrete action to halt and reverse their arms race".

Outside the meeting hall, an Arab representative told his colleagues that the superpowers spoke eloquently about disarmament, but "what we find is that the arms race is accelerating" and "they just ignore the developing countries' demands in world peace and development". A Maltese representative told this correspondent about current reports of a new heating-up in the arms race between the superpowers. "During recent months," he said "people heard their announcements of preparations for enlarging weapon systems and experimentations, and also for increasing their delivery potentials."

Some representatives poured scorn on the Soviet theory of "balance of power". An Asian representative said that they are using the theory "to expand their arsenals and to modernize their weapons systems". A Cypriot representative told the First Committee that "a halt in the arms race cannot realistically be attained so long as the security of nations still hangs from this thread of supposed balance of power, otherwise balance of weapons, which by its very nature feeds and spurs on the arms race. The continuing efforts by each side to attain or retain such balance have resulted in the phenomenon of feverish escalation of the arms race for over three decades now." He stressed, "Maintaining the balance of power is tantamount to maintaining the arms race."

The adoption of a final document has not in the least allayed widespread concern over the tense world situation. "The world is still in the nightmare of arms race between the two superpowers and their military and political threats against others", one representative said.

Deploring developments in the world after the tenth special session, the foreign minister of the Philippines said, "The picture appears, as far as disarmament is concerned, to be as sombre as ever." He asked, "Have any aircraft been dismantled, any missiles scrapped, any plans for new submarines withdrawn? Have any plans for new weapon systems been dropped?... Have the major nuclear powers succeeded in agreeing even to limit the upward spiral of their investment in arms?" He stressed, "we should address our questions to the superpowers, since they are the ones most concerned."

Many representatives, however, were satisfied with the establishment of a new disarmament commission composing of all U.N. member states. The representative of Kuwait stated that "our efforts can be of little value if disarmament negotiations on major issues of disarmament continue in the form of a dialogue between the two superpowers." Many others stressed that only a democratic system exercised in the deliberative and negotiation bodies can make the superpowers feel the pressures from the small and medium-sized countries against their arms expansion.

A realistic view of the tenth special session and its document was expressed by an African representative when he said, "There were no substantive achievements as expected, as a result of the obstructions raised by the superpowers". A representative of a small country stressed the need for the developing countries "to increase their military budgets in order to be ready at all times to defend their own sovereignty and safeguard their territorial integrity".

NATO ARMAMENT SESSIONS HELD IN BRUSSELS

OW282121Y Peking NCNA in English 2103 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--The national armaments directors of the Eurogroup of NATO (Euronad) and the Conference of National Armaments Directors of all the fifteen NATO members (CNAD) held their autumn plenary session at the NATO headquarters here this week, according to an ATLANTIC NEWS report. The NATO headquarters pointed out that the sessions made some concrete progress regarding the development of new missiles. It was reported that under discussion were the air-to-air "Sidewinder" missile for the European NATO members and the possible replacement of the "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles for the Alliance.

The European directors reviewed a new report prepared by the Federal Republic of Germany on the present state of the negotiation between the United States and the European NATO countries concerning the procurement by the latter of the new version of the American air-to-air "Sidewinder" missile. It was reported that West Germany is conducting the negotiations on behalf of NATO's European partners including West Germany, Britain, with a view to establishing a production consortium in Europe to manufacture these U.S. missiles under licence.

In addition, the European directors heard an Italian report on the present state of NATO's European cooperation in the production and development of armaments. The CNAD meeting has almost completed its work on the options for the replacement of the surface-to-air (SAM) "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles, which ensure medium and high altitude NATO air defence in central Europe and which are due to be replaced before the end of the 1980s.

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UNITED STATES

FANG I RECEIVES U.S. TELEVISION CREW

OW271722Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met with a T.V. documentary filming team of the U.S. National Broadcasting Company here this afternoon. The company sent a filming team to China to shoot the T.V. film "The Forbidden City" in 1972. At that time, the late premier Chou En-lai met with the producer Lucy Jarvis. The present T.V. documentary filming team includes producer Tom Tomizawa, director Darold Murray and correspondent Jack Reynolds. Their main project is to shoot a documentary on how China is training personnel for the four modernizations.

In the course of the meeting, Fang I, upon request, gave a T.V. talk, during which he expounded China's principle and policies on education and outlined specific measures to make education better serve the four modernizations. Present at the meeting were Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Kai I, vice-minister of education.

Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese minister of education, met with all members of the filming team on October 25.

NCNA REPORTS ON U.S. INFLATION, TRADE PROBLEMS

OW290124Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct, (HSINHUA)--In the United States consumer prices rose 0.8 per cent in September. The increase, 9.6 per cent on an annual rate, was the largest since July, according to reports from Washington quoting the U.S. Labour Department. The consumer price increase was 0.9 per cent in June, but was 0.5 and 0.6 in July and August. In September it soared up as food prices rose 0.5 per cent from the increase of 0.2 per cent in August and housing costs climbed 9.9 per cent. Wholesale prices rose 0.9 per cent in September, the largest increase in six months. It should be worse in October, reports say. The buying power of American workers' wages declined 0.3 per cent in September and was 3.3 per cent below the level of a year ago.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter said in a nation-wide television address on his new anti-inflation programme on October 24 that inflation has been a serious problem. He conceded at a cabinet session on the same day that inflation "is a difficult and long-range challenge."

The AP says that prices are going up at an annual rate of nearly 10 per cent so far this year and there are no clear signs of improvement.

The REUTER reports that the bad news of the steep rise in the U.S. inflation rate in September immediately sent the dollar plunging even further on European foreign exchange markets. The U.S. currency sank to a record low of 1.7530 marks in Frankfurt.

September Trade Deficit Noted

OW271420Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--The U.S. registered another trade deficit of 1.69 billion dollars last month, the 28th in a row, the U.S. Government announced yesterday, according to a report from Washington.

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Exports in September rose by 7.7 per cent to a total of 13.43 billion dollars, while imports went up by 7.3 per cent, standing at 15.12 billion dollars. Oil imports in September rose to 3.63 billion dollars from 3.35 billion dollars in August. For the first nine months of the year, the total deficit stood at 22.67 billion dollars compared with the 17.93 billion dollars for the same period in 1977.

The U.S. trade deficit has been a cause for the steep slide in the value of the dollar. REUTER reporter yesterday that the U.S. dollar exchange rate fell to 1.7595 against West German mark and 178.23 in terms of Japanese yen. On October 26 last year, the dollar traded in London at 2.26 mark and 251 yen. Foreign journals expected that the U.S. trade deficit of the year would surpass last year's record of 26.5 billion dollars and the dollar would continue to drop.

NORTH ASIA

FURTHER NCNA REPORT ON TENG 25 OCTOBER PRESS CONFERENCE

OW280612Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1900 GMT 25 Oct 78 OW

[For NCNA International Service in English reportage on the Teng Hsiao-ping 25 October press conference see the International Affairs section of the 26 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, A 8]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Oct--Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping attended a press conference sponsored by the Japanese Press Club in Tokyo on the afternoon of 25 October. He talked to more than 400 Japanese and foreign reporters and then answered reporters' questions.

In answering a question, Vice Premier Teng reiterated the Chinese Government's anti-hegemonist stand. He pointed out: Antihegemonism is the nucleus of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship. We cherish peace and friendship. We seek peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world. It won't do if we do not oppose hegemonism. The Japanese Government has laid down the omnidirectional foreign policy as a state policy. There is nothing reproachable about it. It is my understanding that this omnidirectional foreign policy means to seek friendship with all countries. It is can be understood in this sense, that Chinese diplomacy is also an omnidirectional diplomacy. However, China has one more article to add, that is, we are opposed to whoever seeks hegemony. In accordance with the meaning included in the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, if anyone imposes hegemonism on Japan, I think the Japanese people will never approve it.

Vice Premier Teng said: We want to live on friendly terms with all countries. Unfortunately, there are some seeking hegemonism in every part of the world. This hegemonism is the root cause of insecurity and instability in the world.

On Sino-Japanese relations, Vice Premier Teng said: There is much room for cooperation between China and Japan in the economic field. We have much to learn from Japan. There are many fields in which we can make use of Japanese scientific and technological achievements and even funds. We have signed a long-term trade agreement between the two countries. But only one such agreement is not enough. The total business turnover involved in this agreement is \$20 billion. It will be doubled or trebled. The road will be even broader when our country is developed.

He said: European friends ask: "Why have you done so much with Japan? Does it mean that we have no place anymore?" I told them: "Don't worry." They need to compete with Japan.

Vice Premier Teng said: It is only natural that with the conclusion and ratification of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, cooperation between the two peoples will be strengthened. Cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, cultural and scientific fields will be increased. The exchanges between the two peoples, including dispatch of students and mutual visits of civilians, will also grow. Meanwhile, governmental contacts will be increased. Of course, there is no need to have a fixed formula. In this respect, we shared the same view with Prime Minister Fukuda during our talks.

Answering a question about loans, he said: Up to now we have not considered obtaining loans from the Japanese Government. We will study this problem in future.

Answering a question put forward by a Japanese reporter on the issue of Tiaoyu Island, Vice Premier Teng said: We call it Tiaoyu Island but you call it "Senkaku Islands." It is true that the two sides maintain different views on this question. Our two sides agreed not to touch upon this question at the time diplomatic relations were normalized between China and Japan. This time, when we were negotiating the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship, the two sides again agreed not to touch on it.

He pointed out: Some people seek to pick faults on this type of question in an attempt to hinder development of Sino-Japanese relations. We feel it was wiser for the governments of China and Japan to put the question aside, it doesn't matter if this question is shelved for some time, say 10 years. He indicated that a solution acceptable to all will eventually be found some day.

Answering a remark by Japanese reporter that Korea and Vietnam were the present center of tension in Asia today, Vice Premier Teng said: This morning Prime Minister Fukuda and I talked about the Korean question, and our two sides exchanged our respective views. I have a better understanding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. China's consistent stand with regard to the Korean question, as is known by all, is that we support the position taken by President Kim Il-song and the DPRK to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. I told Prime Minister Fukuda that, as far as we know, there is no question of action being taken by the northern part of Korea. If South Korea does not take action, there will be no tension. The question there is to create conditions for north-south dialog; that is, as President Kim Il-song put it, to negotiate peacefully and independently the question of reunification between them.

He pointed out that the United States should withdraw its armed forces from South Korea.

Vice Premier Teng said: We maintain that the question of any country being artificially divided in two will eventually be settled. The question of two Vietnams was settled. Although Vietnam is opposed to us, we hold that their efforts to settle the question of reunification of their country were righteous. Apart from "two Koreas" there are two Germanys, "two Chinas," as also the question of a country having one-hundredth of Japan. All these questions must be settled eventually. If they cannot be settled in 10 years, or in a century, they will certainly be settled in 1,000 years. Such national aspirations and currents are irresistible. As for Vietnam, people call it the Cuba of the east. I will not say more, except that I agree with this view.

Answering a question on normalization of relations between China and the United States, Vice Premier Teng said: The two sides, China and the United States, are negotiating on this question. Perhaps [alternative translation for kung pa 1858 1584] this is also the general trend. Since the Shanghai joint communique was issued in 1972 between China and the United States, relations between the two countries have developed constantly and are continuing to develop. However, the relations are not yet normalized. The only hinderance is the Taiwan question. The three conditions for the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations which we put to the United States are: The United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang clique, withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and abrogate its so called "mutual defense treaty" with the Chiang clique. We have been waiting for the consideration of the U.S. Government.

Japanese reporters showed great concern about China's four modernizations. On this question the vice premier said: China has set its own goal--to achieve the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century. What we plan to achieve by the end of the century is a level of modernization appropriate for that time. The world is advancing by leaps and bounds. By the end of the century the level reached--say by Japan--certainly will not be the same as the present. It will not be easy for us to reach even the present level of Japan, Europe or the United States, let alone the level 22 years from now. We have soberly estimated the difficulties, but we still have set this ambitious goal. We have considered our own conditions. The most important condition is that the entire country must be of one heart and one mind. This is the fine political situation that has been taking shape since the downfall of the "gang of four." The second condition is that although our country is poor, we have relatively abundant resources. Third, it is necessary to have a correct policy, that is, to be good at learning, to make current advanced foreign technology and management methods the starting point for our development. We must first admit our backwardness. By honestly admitting our backwardness, we have hope. Next, we must be good at learning. We have come to Japan to learn. We shall learn from all developed countries. We shall learn from the good experiences of our poor friends of the Third World. We believe that with this kind of attitude, policy and principle we have a future. That is our belief.

On his impressions of the visit, Vice Premier Teng said: We are deeply moved by the hospitable, friendly reception accorded us by the Japanese Government and people. During our visit here, we have fully exchanged views with the Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on the international situation and bilateral questions. It is important for the leaders of our two countries to meet each other and have frequent talks annually. We are very satisfied by the reception accorded us by various circles. In short, with a feeling of delight we came to Tokyo, and with the same feeling we will return to Peking.

Vice Premier Teng said: "We are grateful for the grand reception given us by their majesties the emperor and the empress. We stayed with the emperor for more than 2 hours, including the time for luncheon. We talked about the past. But, we noticed that his majesty the emperor, looked even more toward the future. His majesty showed deep concern for the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. We feel greatly satisfied with this."

Vice Premier Teng's remarks were often interrupted by warm applause. When the press conference came to an end, all the reporters stood up and warmly applauded for a long time. A responsible person of the Japanese press club presented momentos to Vice Premier Teng and asked him to leave his autograph. Liao Cheng-shih, Huang Hua, Han Nien-lung, Fu Hao and Li Li-yin were also present at the press conference.

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TENG HSIAO-PING CONCLUDES VISIT TO JAPAN

Tours Kyoto

OM271841Y Peking MCNA in English 1723 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Kyoto, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, unmindful of a drizzle, today toured the beautiful Mount Arashi, a noted scenic spot in the western suburbs of the ancient cultural city of Kyoto. Shrouded in mist and cloud, the towering mount, with rain-washed forests of pines and maples, presented a beautiful autumn scene. It brought back to the visiting Chinese guests the memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai who visited Mount Arashi in rainy days on two occasions 59 years ago and wrote a poem eulogizing the mountain. Japanese friends in the Kyoto area decided not long ago to build a monument on Mount Arashi in memory of the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and planned to inscribe the full text of his poem on the monument to mark the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and pay homage to the premier they respect.

Chatting with his hosts at a Japan-style luncheon in a riverside restaurant, Vice-Premier Teng said: "Mount Arashi in rain has its special attractiveness. The late Premier Chou's poem is in eulogy of Mount Arashi in rain. I like this place very much."

At the request of those present at the luncheon, Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, wrote a poem impromptu in praise of Mount Arashi.

Sitting on mats in a Japanese way, they tasted Japanese dishes in a family-like atmosphere. Among the guests at the luncheon were Vice-Premier Teng's wife Cho Lin, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung. They were accompanied by Tenkoko Sonoda, wife of the Japanese foreign minister, and Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato.

On its arrival at the riverside restaurant, Vice-Premier Teng's motorcade was greeted by young students and other tourists lining the nearby sidewalks. Many shouted in Chinese language "welcome".

Vice-Premier Teng and his party spent the rest of the day sightseeing historical spots of this ancient city including the former imperial palace, the Nijo Castle (stone fortress of Japan's shoguns) and the Shugakuin Detached Palace. These buildings reflected the rich and colourful culture created by the Japanese people. Some buildings were modeled on those in ancient China's city of Changan. This is a testimony to the long-standing friendly exchanges between the two peoples.

During their visit to Nijo Castle, Vice-Premier Teng and his party enjoyed a Japanese "koto" (harp) performance played by seven kimono-clad women players in a green grass-covered courtyard. The noted Japanese ballad "Cherry" was played. After the performance, Vice Premier Teng warmly shook hands with the artists. At the other side of the courtyard, Vice-Premier Teng saw chrysanthemums specially displayed for the Chinese visitors. The director of the Kyoto Botanical Garden told the Chinese guests that chrysanthemum was introduced to Japan from China about 1,200 years ago. The fact that they grow so beautifully on Japanese soil is a symbol of the Japan-China friendship." He said: "Japan and China have a long-standing relationship in the botanical field." Vice-Premier Teng said: "We should continue such exchanges in the future."

Feted at Kyoto Banquet

OW271728Y Peking NCNA in English 1708 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Kyoto, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party were honoured here this evening at a banquet jointly sponsored by the leading officials of the Kyoto Prefecture, the city of Kyoto and the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Vice-Premier Teng and his wife Cho Lin were greeted by warm applause when they entered the banquet hall to the strains of the Chinese song "I Love Peking's Tienanmen."

Governor of the Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Hayashida said in his welcome address: "Many Japanese people in ancient times braved storms to cross the seas and reach China to study its fine culture. Meanwhile, many Chinese with a high level of culture and technology came to Japan, making contributions to the building of this country. Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital, was built on the model of the city of Changan in China's Tang Dynasty at the end of the 8th century. From the many ancient buildings and historical relics now preserved in Kyoto, traces of ancient Chinese culture can be found. He expressed the hope that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty could serve as an example for other countries in establishing a relationship of perpetual peace and friendship. His address drew warm applause. Two Japanese girls in their national costumes presented Vice-Premier Teng and Vice-Chairman Liao with bouquets.

NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih also spoke amidst warm applause. On behalf of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, he thanked the Japanese friends for their hospitality and conveyed to the Japanese people in Kyoto the best wishes and cordial regards of the Chinese Government and people. He recalled that there has been a marked increase in friendly contacts between Japan's Kyoto and China's Sian since the normalization of relations between the two countries. The late Premier Chou En-lai toured Kyoto in his youth and wrote poems to eulogize the city. "These poems have now become historical documents contributing to the Chinese people's cherished memory of Premier Chou," he said.

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1645 GMT on 27 October transmits an essentially identical report on the banquet which adds at this point: "Vice Chairman Liao pointed out: 'For many years, the people in Kyoto have joined the masses of Japanese people in making unremitting efforts to realize the normalization of relations between China and Japan, conclude the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty at an early date and promote friendly contacts between the two countries. They have won our sincere admiration.'"]

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out that with the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, the good-neighbourly relations of the two countries would enter a new period of development. He expressed the confidence that "the friendly relations between our two countries and our two peoples will develop on a larger scale so long as we continue to work together." [NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at this point adds: 'Attending the banquet were Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Ambassador Fu Hao, Deputy Director Li Li-yin and Chin Pu-chun, Ho Li-liang, Wang Chen, Chiao Ling and director of the Kyoto Overseas Chinese Association Lin Po-jui and others.

"Also attending the banquet were responsible persons of the Kyoto prefectural chapter of the Japan-China Friendship Association, Japan-China Buddhist Friendship Association, Kyoto Japan-China Association for the Exchange of Scientists and Technicians, Kyoto Japan-China Women's Cultural Council, Japan International Trade Promotion Society's Kyoto Bureau, Japan-China Academic Society, and Kyoto-Sian Committee, as well as responsible persons of the Kyoto chapter of the Association for Koreans Living in Japan, totaling more than 200 people."]

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More than two hundred people from various circles in Kyoto attended the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tours Nara

OW281420Y Peking NCNA in English 1402 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Nara, Japan 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today described his current visit to Japan as "a great success". Conversing with Governor Ryoza Okuda of Nara Prefecture at a luncheon here, Vice-Premier Teng added: "I believe that both Japanese and Chinese peoples are very happy about this." The ancient Japanese city of Nara, which established friendship ties with the Chinese city of Sian in 1974, gave an impressive welcome to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party on their arrival after a 34-minute trip by "Kintetsu" express tram from Kyoto this morning. Local evening papers estimated that in spite of a drizzle, more than 5,000 people of Nara crowded sidewalks of streets near the places where Vice-Premier Teng visited, waving small Chinese and Japanese national flags and cheering the Chinese guests.

Governor of Nara Prefecture Ryoza Okuda, Mayor of Nara Chuzaburo Kagita and a host of other local leaders greeted Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party at the platform. As the Chinese guests walked out of the station, a band of young boys and girls struck up the Chinese music "I Love Peking's Tienanmen" amidst bugle-blowing and drumbeating. Shouts of welcome filled the air as the people lining both sides of the street near the station waved to greet the Chinese guests.

The governor of Nara Prefecture and the mayor of Nara jointly sponsored a luncheon at the Nara Hotel in honour of Vice-Premier Teng and his party. Speaking at the luncheon, Governor Okuda, Mayor Kagita and Chinese NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih hailed the coming into force of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship as having opened up new prospects for developing friendly relations between the two countries.

In his speech, Governor Okuda recalled the longstanding history of Japan-China relationship. He expressed the hope that Japan and China would always maintain and develop the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood between them. "Japan and China should march forward hand in hand and make contributions not only to the prosperity of the two countries but to world peace," he said.

Mayor Kagita spoke of Nara's relations with China since ancient times. He said: "The city of Nara has always been a stronghold of Japan-China friendship. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has brought us the guiding spirit of the new era of the world, namely, not to seek hegemony and also not to allow anyone to seek hegemony. Vice-Premier Teng has also brought us the true friendship." He said he regarded this as the opening of a memorable chapter of great significance in history.

In his speech, Liao Cheng-chih conveyed the good wishes and warm greetings of the Chinese people to the people of Nara. He stated that Nara had started its friendly exchanges with China more than 1,300 years ago. "Braving hardships and difficulties, noted Nakamaro Abe went to study in Changan (now Sian) and cemented a profound friendship with the Chinese people. Chinese Priest Chien Chen (Ganjin) crossed the sea six times and reached Nara at last and built the Toshodai Temple. This is a vivid historical testimony of the friendly exchanges between our two peoples."

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out that after the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Nara and Sian established ties of friendship between themselves, and the friendly exchanges between the two countries have been even more frequent since then.

Liao Cheng-chih said: "On the basis of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, we would like to work along with the Japanese Government and people to increase the cooperation and exchanges between the two countries and enhance the understanding and friendship between our two peoples."

Hosts and guests chatted freely at the luncheon. Vice-Premier Teng said: "It is a good thing that the two ancient cities of Sian and Nara have established ties of friendship between themselves." He added: "Friendship between our two countries and two peoples are a cry of the day." Mayor Kagita said: "Our ties of friendship with Sian were established with the solicitude of the late Premier Chou En-lai." Governor Okuda added: "Mr. Liao Cheng-chih was the introducer. Our Nara's civilisation came from China." Vice-Premier Teng said: "Now we want to learn from you." The governor said: "It can be put this way: the Chinese civilisation is going back to visit relatives."

At the luncheon, the host entertained guests with "Nara (or Sian, or Kagita after the name of the mayor) water-melon". This kind of water-melon originally grew in China, and was later introduced to other countries. Mayor Kagita brought some seeds of the water-melon from Spain a few years ago and succeeded in growing it in Japan. Three years ago he sent some seeds to Chinese friends in Sian who also succeeded in growing the fruit there, and they called it "Kagita water-melon".

At the luncheon today, Mayor Kagita presented one kilogram of Nara water-melon seeds to Vice-Premier Teng who thanked him and said: "We'll bring them back and plant them in Peihai Park." After the luncheon Premier Teng and his wife Cho Lin were invited to the wedding ceremony of a young couple in a dining room of the hotel. According to the Japanese custom, today is a good day for wedding. Knowing that Vice-Premier Teng was in the hotel, they delayed the ceremony till the luncheon was over. Amidst warm ovations, Vice-Premier Teng and Cho Lin extended congratulations to the young couple. Interviewed later, the father of the bridegroom said: "No words can convey my boundless joy." The bride said: "What a great honour to me!" The bridegroom added: "How happy I am!"

During his five-hour tour of Nara, an ancient cultural and religious centre of Japan Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party visited the Todai Temple and Toshodai Temple. The 77-year old Abbot Sakawa told the guests that the Todai Temple was built in the 8th century with Chinese architectural assistance.

In the Toshodai Temple, the Chinese vice-premier paid tribute to a life-size stone statue of Chien Chen, the Chinese Buddhist priest who founded the temple more than 1,200 years ago. The Chinese priests had to overcome numerous hardships to cross the sea to Japan. Chien Chen and those who came with him introduced Buddhism as well as architecture, medicine, painting and other Chinese civilisation to Japan. After his death in Japan, the much-respected Chinese priest was buried within the compound of the temple now registered as one of Japan's "national treasures". The Rev. Morimoto of the temple said that it was his long-cherished desire to visit China, bringing with him the statue of Priest Chien Chen. Vice-Premier Teng welcomed him to visit China together with the statue of Chien Chen. The Rev Morimoto said: "I am really happy that my aspirations of the past 12 years will come true."

Liao Cheng-chih said: "Our two countries are separated only by a strip of water. We are close neighbours and relatives. We have had exchanges for two thousand years. Priest Chien Chen arrived in Japan 1225 years ago. With the coming into force of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship, such close relations between our two countries will be even closer. As Vice-Premier Teng said, We welcome Rev. Morimoto to visit China together with the statue of priest Chien Chen. We are sincerely looking forward for it."

From the temple, Vice-Premier Teng and his party drove to visit the Ibaraki plant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company in Osaka Prefecture. As the motorcade reached the borderline between Nara and Osaka prefectures, Vice-Premier Teng stepped out of the Limousine to bid farewell to Governor Okuda of Nara Prefecture and Mayor Kagita of Nara who were waiting at the roadside. Warmly shaking hands with them, Vice-Premier Teng said: "Thank you very much for your hospitality. The day in Nara has not only enabled me to bring back with me your friendship, but has also given me an opportunity to attend the wedding ceremony of a young couple. Therefore I am also bringing back with me happiness." The governor said: "You can never imagine how happy the young couple is!"

Visits Matsushita Plant

OW281831Y Peking NCNA in English 1815 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, Japan, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this afternoon visited the Ibaraki plant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company in the Osaka Prefecture. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party were welcomed at the gate of the plant by several hundred workers who waved small national flags of the two countries to greet the Chinese guests. When Vice-Premier Teng stepped down from the car, 83-year old Konosuke Matsushita, founder of the company, and board chairman of the company Masaharu Matsushita went forward to shake hands with him and express warm welcome to the Chinese distinguished guests.

The Ibaraki plant set up in 1958 is one of the major plants of the company producing colour-television sets. With a total of 2,500 employees it produces 70,000 sets of television per month.

Vice-Premier Teng visited the exhibition hall to see some samples of the advanced products made at the plant. He was briefed about the production of the company. As of March 7, 1978 the company's TV output had reached 50 million units since it turned out its first set in 1952. Then Vice-Premier Teng toured the workshops for one hour inspecting the automated production line and the inspecting process. From the assembling workshops, Vice-Premier Teng went to see a projectional television which showed how he was welcomed at the entrance and his visit at the workshops.

When the visit came to an end, Vice-Premier Teng conversed with the hosts. Board Chairman of the Company Masaharu Matsushita hailed the coming into force of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and expressed the wish to help China realize her modernization.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said that in her modernization China wanted to develop the electronic industry. "The coming into force of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty has opened up a broader prospect for the friendly cooperation between our two countries," he added.

At the request of the hosts, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping wrote an inscription on the visitors' book: "The Sino-Japanese friendship has a brilliant future".

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Masaharu Matsushita told Vice-Premier Teng that there were only three people at the time when the enterprise was founded sixty years ago. Now the company has more than 100 plants at home and 56 plants abroad. He expressed the wish to cooperate with China for the prosperity of Asia and the world. On behalf of the company, he presented new products of the plant to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Vice-Premier Teng and his party arrived here this afternoon after concluding their visits in the ancient city of Nara.

Arrives in Osaka

OW281227Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpt] Osaka, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party arrived in the city of Osaka on the bay of Osaka at dusk today for a visit to this important industrial city of Japan. Governor of Osaka Prefecture Ryoichi Kuroda, mayor of Osaka Yasushi Oshima and other local leaders warmly greeted Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the entrance of the Royal Hotel when the motorcade arrived at around 18:00 (local time) from Nara.

Meets Relatives of Tatsunosuke Takasaki

OW281754Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with Masako Furuta, second daughter, and Keizo Furuta, son-in-law of the late Tatsunosuke Takasaki at Royal Hotel here this evening. In his life-time, Tatsunosuke Takasaki was known as the "founder" of non-governmental trade between Japan and China for his positive efforts in this respect. [as received]

Vice-Premier Teng said to the Japanese couple: "We will never forget our old friends. We meet you with the purpose of expressing thanks to your deceased father." Masako Furuta replied with emotion: "How happy my father would have been if he were able to see what is happening today."

Honored at Osaka Banquet

OW281800Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party were honoured at a banquet given jointly by the governor of Osaka Prefecture, the mayor of Osaka and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Royal Hotel here this evening.

Ryoichi Kuroda, governor of Osaka Prefecture, said at the banquet that great changes are taking place in the world today. Countries are eager to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with one another. Japan and China should play an important role in Asia and the world. In these circumstances, the long expected Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has been concluded at last as a result of the enthusiastic efforts of both sides. To this, the people of all sections in Osaka extend their congratulations.

He said that Japan and China are separated only by a strip of water. The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signifies that relations between the two countries have been restored to what they should be and serves as a new starting point. He went on to say that historically Osaka has close contacts with China in the economic, cultural and other fields. People of various circles in Osaka cherish traditional friendship toward China. He expressed his hope that Japan and China will further expand friendly exchanges in the political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and sports fields.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih expressed, on behalf of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, deep thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to the Chinese guests by the friends of various circles in Osaka. He also conveyed the good wishes and cordial greetings of the Chinese Government and people to the eight million citizens of Osaka. He said that Osaka is a well-known city with a long history. It has had close friendly contacts with China since ancient times. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Osaka and Shanghai became twin cities of friendship, consulates-general were set up there and friendly contacts began to increase daily.

He said, "In order to promote the development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations and the conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship, the people of Osaka and friendly personages of various circles here have made most admirable sustained efforts and valuable contributions. Here, I wish to express to them our heartfelt gratitude and high esteem."

He said that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are making a new Long March, determined to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country before the end of the century. While relying on our own efforts to build up our country, we shall learn from foreign countries their advanced achievements in science and technology and all their advanced experience. Japan has many advanced things which we can learn with benefit. With the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries, our friendly contacts and exchanges in all fields will steadily expand and the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will surely bear new and richer fruit.

Among the nearly two hundred personages from all walks of life attending the banquet were Tenkoko Sonoda, wife of the Japanese foreign minister; Ambassador Sato and his wife; Yasushi Oshima, mayor of Osaka; Isamu Saeki, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Both hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the coming into force of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and the development of the cause of Japan-China friendship.

Vice-Premier Teng and his party arrived in Osaka from Nara this afternoon. They were warmly welcomed at the entrance of Royal Hotel by Governor Kuroda, Mayor Oshima, Isamu Saeki and personages of various circles of Osaka.

Speaks at Osaka Luncheon

OW290716Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 29 Oct (HSNIHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stated here today that his current visit to Japan which earned the deep concern of the people of China and Japan as well as the rest of the world "not only truly reflects the friendship between the states and peoples of China and Japan, but represents the cry of our era facing harsh international realities."

Speaking at the luncheon given here in his honour by the economic circles of Kansai, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Our visit conforms to the interests of the peoples of China and Japan and the rest of the world. I believe we all regard our visit as a fully satisfactory and successful one." The Chinese vice-premier continued: "Without the slightest doubt, I believe that the conclusion and coming into force of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty will have a far-reaching influence not only to the Asian-Pacific region but also to the international situation.

In the Tsuruya restaurant, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin, Liao Cheng-chin and his wife Ching Pu-chun, Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang and Han Nien-lung and his wife Wang Chen were entertained with Japanese dishes.

Addressing the luncheon, Isamu Saeki, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "As a result of the coming into force of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, Japan-China relations have entered a new era. We are determined to make concrete efforts in all fields in the spirit of the treaty so as to achieve good results in friendship."

Saeki stated that the economic circles of Kansai were willing to make active efforts to help China realise her splendid national reconstruction program for four modernisations so as to contribute to the future relations between Japan and China.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping then spoke amidst applause. He once again expressed sincere thanks to Japanese Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and the Japanese Government and people for their cordial concern and warm hospitality.

The Chinese vice-premier warmly thanked the friends from the economic circles of Kansai for the active contributions they have made in expanding economic, trade and friendly exchanges between China and Japan, in the normalisation of the diplomatic relations between the two countries as well as in the conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stated that the Chinese people were determined to build China into a socialist power by completing the tasks of four modernisations within the present century.

"While building up our country through self-reliance and hard work, we shall learn and benefit from all advanced experience and technology of other countries. Traditionally there have been exchanges and good cooperation between China and the Kansai economic circles. The conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship has opened up broader vistas for our interchange and cooperation. We believe that our friends will contribute even more to the continuous growth of Sino-Japanese relations and the friendship between our two peoples going on from generation to generation," he said.

Among the noted figures of Kansai economic circles present at the luncheon were Katsuo Ueda, Kunio Kawazaki, Den Kawakatsu and Masao Kamei. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao and Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato were also present.

In the morning, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party visited the Bureau of Mint under the Ministry of Finance here in the company of the Director of the Bureau Minoru Yoshino. Vice-Premier Teng inspected the process of mint-coin making and shook hands with a minter who was operating the machine.

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Visit Termed Success

OW290955Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 29 Oct (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's current visit to Japan was a great success in that it has created a climate for top leaders of the two countries to meet and talk as the occasion arises, a Chinese leader accompanying Teng said Sunday. In an exclusive interview with the KYODO news service in an Osaka hotel Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said Vice Premier Teng told him he was much pleased at the result of his visit to Japan. Teng seemed to have learned that his country has much to learn from Japan in pushing ahead with socialization of China, Liao said.

Concerning economic cooperation between the two countries he said the 20,000 million dollar two-way trade target under a long-term bilateral agreement should be at least doubled till 1985. Technological, cultural and personnel exchanges will also be expanded in the future, he said. China plans to build in Peking 10 to 15 high-rise hotels of international level to accommodate the increasing number of visitors from Japan and other countries, he said.

Liao brushed aside as ludicrous and unworthy of a big country the Soviet Union's criticism of the Japan-China peace treaty and Vice Premier Teng's visit to Japan.

Commenting on bewilderment Teng's support for the Japan-U.S. security system and the Self-Defense Forces has caused to some segments in Japan Liao said their criticism was wide off the mark.

Liao, who studied in Japan in prewar years, said he would be able to return home with a genuine pleasure with the current visit here. He said he felt something more than friendship, close intimacy with Japan during his present visit during which the peace and friendship treaty was formally confirmed.

Departs Japan

OW290956Y Peking NCNA in English 0937 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 29 October (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping left here for home this afternoon by special plane, successfully concluding his eight-day official friendly visit to Japan. Speaking to Japanese reporters at the Royal Hotel in Osaka before his departure, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Thanks to the cordial reception and meticulous arrangements of the Japanese Government and friends of various circles, we have made a complete success of all our goodwill activities during the visit. China and Japan have exchanged the instruments of ratification of their peace and friendship treaty and solemnly declared its enforcement. We have thus jointly accomplished a historical mission of great significance."

The vice-premier said: "We are grateful to his majesty the emperor who has attached high importance to and shown much care for our visit and even granted us a solemn reception. Our talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, our meetings with friends of various circles and our visits to various places have deepened our mutual understanding and friendship."

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He said: "During the visit, we personally experienced the profound friendship cherished by the Japanese nationals towards the Chinese people. We are glad to see the tremendous achievements made by the great Japanese people in economic construction and in science and technology. It is our deep belief that the Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation will witness a broader development on the basis of the peace and friendship treaty."

Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih and Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao were present on the occasion when Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spoke to the reporters.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda's wife Tenkoko Sonoda, and Head of the Suite of Honour Shoji Saito and his wife bade farewell to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the Royal Hotel. The Chinese vice-premier expressed thanks for their cordial reception and had photos taken with them.

The national flags of the two countries fluttered over the Osaka airport today. Many well-wishers were assembled at the entrance to the airport and, on the floor top of the airport building, holding aloft a streamer bearing the slogan "Bon voyage, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the People's Republic of China". They waved miniature Chinese and Japanese flags to give the Chinese guests a warm sending-off.

After ascending the plane, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin waved to the Japanese friends, who responded with warm applause.

Leaving Osaka by the same plane were members of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's party including Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung and his wife Wang Chen, and Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party were seen off at the airport by Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda's wife Tenkoko Sonoda, Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato and his wife, Governor of Osaka Prefecture Ryoichi Kuroda, Speaker of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly Toshiharu Kyogoku, Mayor of Osaka City Yasushi Oshima, Speaker of the Osaka Municipal Assembly Hideo Inoue, and President Isamu Saeki and Vice-President Hachiro Murai of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Former Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido was also present at the airport. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao, Chinese Consul General in Osaka Wang Chih-fan and representatives of Chinese residents in Japan were also present at the airport.

Arrives in Peking

OW291629Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping wound up his successful official, friendly visit to Japan and returned here from Osaka by air this evening, bringing with him the friendly feelings of the Japanese people for the Chinese people.

He was met at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

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At 8 this evening, as the smiling vice-premier alighted from the plane amid warm applause, he was greeted by Chairman Hua, Chairman Yeh and Vice-Chairman Wang with cordial handshakes.

While shaking hands with Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "I received a warm welcome during my visit to Japan, and once again express my thanks to you." Shoichi Ban replied: "Your visit is very successful."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's wife Cho Lin; Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang; Vice-Foreign Minister Hsu Nien-lung and his wife Wang Chen; and Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin, [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1500 GMT on 29 October in a similar report adds at this point: "Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department; and his deputy Wang Hsiao-yun; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,"] who accompanied Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on his visit to Japan, returned by the same plane.

Present at the airport were also Chinese state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Peng-fei, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Hsueh-wen, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en, and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-and and Jung I-jen. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1448 GMT on 29 October in a similar report at this point adds "Responsible persons of departments concerned Wu Ching-tung, Lo Ching-chang, Li Chiang, Chang Hai-feng, Chung Hsi-tung, Yang Yung, Chang Hsiang-shan, Wang Yun-sheng and others were also among the wellwishers."]

On hand were Zentaro Kosaka, member of the House of Representatives and former foreign minister of Japan, who is now visiting Peking; Mrs. Shoichi Ban, wife of the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in China; and embassy officials.

NCNA NOTES NORTH KOREAN PROTEST AT PANMUNJOM

OW281905Y Peking NCNA in English 1840 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, yesterday lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against their military provocations against the northern part of the republic, according to KCNA. The protest was made at the 391st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom.

Listing the armed provocations by the South Korean puppet army, Han Chu-kyong stated that from September 21 to October 20 the South Korean puppet army let off firing on several occasions at the northern part in the southern portion of the demilitarized zone introduced there weapons and combat personnel, held military exercises simulating an attack upon the northern part, and committed espionage and hostile acts in violation of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreement. The number of such provocations exceeded 1,800 in the period. He also stated that this year the number has reached 14,900.

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He strongly demanded the enemy side to take practical measures to put an end to such violations.

The same day, Han Chu-kyong sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the enemy's continuous introduction of arms into South Korea in violation of the armistice agreement, which said: "An immediate end must be put to the United Nations command side's arms reinforcement and all the lethal weapons and combat equipment including the illegally-introduced nuclear weapons taken out of South Korea as required by the armistice agreement".

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KAMBODIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW281332Y Peking NCNA in English 1322 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, left here for home by air this morning. The deputy prime minister arrived here on October 26 on his way for home after attending the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly and visiting the Philippines and Indonesia. Upon his arrival and departure, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary was greeted and seen off at the airport by Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Pich Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and his wife.

EUROPE

CHEN YUNG-KUEI RECEIVES FRG AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

OW290602Y Peking NCNA in English 0528 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Georg Gallus, state secretary of food, agriculture and forestry of the German Federal Republic. Franz Keil, minister of the Embassy of the German Federal Republic, was present on the occasion. The state secretary will leave here for home tomorrow.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PLO SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW291542Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Abu al-Holl, [as received] special envoy of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and member of the "Al Fatah" Central Committee, and his party arrived here by plane this afternoon. They were met at the airport by Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Shen Saho-hsing, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

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Also at the airport were At-Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim and Dr Sami Musallah [as received], head and deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking; and diplomatic envoys of the Arab countries to China.

KENG PIAO CONCLUDES VISIT TO NIGERIA

Meets Obasanjo

OW272023Y Peking NCMA in English 1957 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao today paid a call on Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the federal military Government of Nigeria, at Dodan Barracks in Lagos. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Both sides expressed the wish for further strengthening and developing friendly co-operation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao conveyed the invitation of the Chinese Government to Lt Gen Obasanjo and Chief of Staff of the Supreme Headquarters Brigadier Shehu Yar-Adua to visit China at their convenience. Lt Gen Obasanjo said: "I myself and the chief of staff are happy to have the opportunity to see for ourselves the immense progress the Chinese people have achieved in all fields."

President on the occasion on the Nigerian side were: Chief of Staff Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua, Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power Shehu Kangiwa, Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Water Resources B.O.W. Mafeni. On the Chinese side were: Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister, Feng Yu-chiu, Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks With Chief of Staff

OW272025Y Peking NCMA in English 2001 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks with Nigerian Chief of Staff of the Supreme Headquarters Brigadier Shehu Yar-Adua here today. The two sides extensively exchanged views on international issues of common interest and on the further development of friendly co-operation between the two countries. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were: Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; Feng Yu-chiu, Chinese ambassador to Nigeria; Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Sun Chih-li, deputy bureau director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. On the Nigerian side were: Major-General James Oluleye, commissioner for finance; Brigadier Mohamed Buhari, chairman of the Nigerian Petroleum Corporation; Shehu Kangiwa, commissioner for mines and power; B.O.W. Mafeni, commissioner for agriculture and water resources.

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Chief of Staff's Banquet

OW281252Y Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Nigerian chief of staff of the Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, gave a dinner in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier King Piao and his wife Chao Ian-hsiang this evening.

Both Brigadier Yar'Adua and Vice-Premier Keng Piao spoke at the dinner at which a friendly atmosphere prevailed.

The chief of staff said: "Our two countries and peoples share a common outlook in many areas and over many issues." He said: "The struggle which you have waged, and so successfully won in the space of some quarter century, has great relevance and important lessons for the relatively newer nations of the Third World like Nigeria, which also have the imperative need to guard and defend their freedom, preserve their unity, maintain their territorial integrity, and improve the social and economic well-being of their people."

He pointed out: "Your experience is of even greater importance to the millions of oppressed peoples in southern Africa and elsewhere in the world who are still struggling for the most elementary political, economic, and, indeed, human rights. Here again, the contribution of the People's Republic of China to the liberation struggle, especially in Africa, must be acknowledged."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a big country in Africa with a long history and a rich cultural tradition... In recent years, the Nigerian Government and people led by His Excellency Lt. General Obasanjo, head of the federal military government, have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture and have achieved gratifying successes in building up the country. In international affairs, the Nigerian Government pursues a non-aligned policy against imperialism and colonialism, works to strengthen African unity, stands for the settlement of African affairs by the Africans themselves and is opposed to interference by outside forces. It supports the southern African people in their just struggle against racism and for national liberation. Its just stand and propositions are a positive contribution to the African cause of unity against imperialism."

He said: "The present situation in Africa is very good. The African Continent is increasingly awakening and advancing amidst struggle. The valiant African people have become a mighty force in the Third World's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism. The OAU has, on many occasions, issued calls for the African countries to unite against outside interference and for the Africans to settle their own problems. The establishment and growth of the economic community of the west African states is a vivid expression of the common desire of the west African countries and peoples for closer political unity and joint economic growth; it demonstrates the firm resolve of these countries to defend regional security and resist infiltration and expansion by outside forces. We believe that victory will belong to the African people fighting in unity."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao sternly condemned the racist Smith regime in Rhodesia for sending troops to attack Zambia and expressed resolute support for the southern African people and the front-line states in their just struggle against racism. He stressed: "The African people are the Chinese people's close comrades-in-arms and brothers. We have always regarded the African people's struggle and their victories as our own. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely stand together with the African people and support their just struggle."

On Sino-Nigerian relations of friendship and cooperation, the Chinese vice-premier said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nigeria have developed satisfactorily and that the Sino-Nigerian friendship is not only in the fundamental interests of both our peoples, but also conducive to Afro-Asian solidarity, the solidarity of the Third World and the just cause of unity of the people of the whole world against hegemonism. We believe that "the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nigeria will grow in strength and develop daily," he said.

Attending the dinner were Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung; Chinese Ambassador Feng Yu-chiu, and other members of the Keng Piao's party. Also present were Rear-Admiral M.A. Adelanwa, member of the Supreme Military Council of Nigeria and chief of staff of the navy; members of the Council; and other high-ranking officials.

Departs Nigeria

OW281848Y Peking NCHA in English 1829 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and their entourage left here by special plane this morning after an official friendship visit to Nigeria. Seeing them off at the airport were Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua, chief of staff of the Supreme Headquarters; Adamu Suleman, deputy inspector-general of police; Commodore V.I. Oduwaiye, member of the Supreme Military Council; Commander O.E. Ukiwe, military administrator of Lagos State; Major General H.E.O. Adefope, federal commissioner for external affairs; Shehu Kangiwa, federal commissioner for mines and power; other high-ranking officers and officials as well as the dean of diplomatic corps. Also present were Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Feng Yu-chiu and other officials of the embassy, representatives of the Chinese expert teams and of Chinese residents in Nigeria.

The national flags of China and Nigeria were fluttering over the red-carpeted airport. A farewell ceremony was held. Vice-Premier Keng Piao mounted a reviewing stand in the company of Chief of Staff Yar'Adua. The band played the national anthems of both countries. The Chinese vice-premier reviewed a guard of honour. Yar'Adua and Keng Piao shook hands, embraced and bade farewell to each other.

Arrives in Rwanda

OW291728Y Peking NCHA in English 1712 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Kigali, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang, arrived here from Lagos by special plane today on a friendly visit to the Republic of Rwanda.

They were greeted at the airport by B. Habimana, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; A. Nsekaliye, member of the Central Committee of the movement and minister for foreign affairs and cooperation; and other high-ranking officials.

Present at the airport were also Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Yueh Liang, other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy and representatives of the Chinese specialists working in Rwanda.

When the Chinese guests descended from the plane, the welcoming crowds started to perform national dances. A welcome ceremony was held at the airport. The Chinese vice-premier in the company of the secretary general reviewed a guard of honour.

In a written statement to the press at the airport, Vice-Premier Keng Piao expressed sincere thanks for the kind invitation from the Rwandan Government and the warm welcome accorded by the Rwandan Government and people. He said that "China and Rwanda are two friendly countries. Since 1971 when the two countries established diplomatic relations, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have steadily developed with successful results. President Juvenal Habyarimana's official visit to China last June has pushed the Sino-Rwandan relations to a new stage. We will bring you in our visit the profound friendship of the Chinese people for the Rwandan people. We are convinced that with joint efforts, the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO CONCLUDES VISIT

Li Hsien-nien Talks Continue

OW271428Y Peking NCNA in English 1306 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, continued talks here this afternoon.

Culture, Tourism Pacts Signed

OW271430Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--A cultural agreement and an agreement on tourism cooperation were signed here this evening between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of Mexico. Attending the signing ceremony were Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico.

Huang Chen, Chinese minister of culture, and Santiago Roel Garcia, Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, signed the cultural agreement. Lu Hsu-chang, director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, and architect Guillermo Rossell de la Lama, Mexican secretary of tourism, signed the other agreement.

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Prior to the signing ceremony, Chairman Hua met again with President Lopez Portillo. They had a cordial and friendly talk. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was present at the meeting and signing ceremony.

Holds Press Conference

OW272034Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSHINHUA)--The Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo gave a press conference here this afternoon on his China visit. He told the Chinese and foreign correspondents present that he had had talks with the Chinese side and that the two countries had identical views on many international problems.

"The Chinese vice-premier clearly explained China's positions on all areas of power in the world which, we think, are realistic, objective, practical and very sincere," the president said.

On the bilateral relations, the president noted that "we have discussed all areas in which the intercourse between the two countries can increase." "We are laying the foundation for the daily active relations between the two countries," he said.

"To my mind, it is very important to keep the relations with China alive and growing." He said that he was quite optimistic about the prospects for the development of relations between China and Latin American countries. He added, "Mexico and China have many things in common. In fact, all other Latin American countries have this or that characteristic of Mexico. Therefore, their points of identity with China are obvious. We hope to see that the people of all countries, especially our fraternal peoples, will perfect their friendship with the great Chinese people who are so endearing to us."

AFP Report

OW271519Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[By Georges Biarnic]

[Excerpt] Peking, 27 Oct (AFP)--Mexico will help China to develop its tourist industry, President Jose Lopez Portillo told a press conference at the end of his 4-day visit here today. The two countries had signed a cooperation agreement to this effect and a cultural agreement, Mr Lopez Portillo told journalists this evening. Mr Lopez Portillo and Communist Party Chairman Hua Muo-feng were present at the signing this evening.

Mexico was also ready to serve as a mediator between China and Latin American countries which still did not have diplomatic relations with Peking, if asked to do so, Mr Lopez Portillo said in reply to a question. The views of the two countries converged on many political questions, Mr Lopez said, adding the both countries wanted to develop their political, economic, cultural, artistic, technological and scientific relations.

The groundwork for long-term cooperation into the 21st century was discussed during the Sino-Mexican talks, he added.

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Mexico was also ready to aid China in the development of its oil industry. Now that China was beginning to produce oil in large quantities, Mexico, which had relevant experience, had informed the Chinese that it was ready to help them, Mr Lopez Portillo said.

Referring to the mutual assistance agreement on tourism signed today, Mr Lopez Portillo suggested, without giving any details, that Mexico could be very useful to China which is now opening up to tourism after long years of isolation. By developing mass tourism, China would acquire experience which it could in turn share with Mexico.

On the Chinese theory of the three world which advocates a united front between the Third World and the industrialised countries against the superpowers, the Mexican head of state expressed his country's solidarity with the Third World, to which Mexico and China both belong. Mexico would defend the Third World's stands against the "injustices" imposed on it by industrialized countries and favoured the establishment of a new economic order, Mr Lopez Portillo said.

Gives Farewell Banquet

OW271629Y Peking NCHA in English 1618 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, and Mrs. Lopez Portillo gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the guests were Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Chia-mei; Chen Yung-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping; Wang Shou-tao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chiang Kua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Kan-ying, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; and Huang Chen, minister of culture.

The banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of Mexico and China.

In his toast, President Lopez Portillo said: "We have discussed multilateral and bilateral questions during our talks. We have enjoyed the considerate and hospitable reception of the Chinese Government and people."

He went on to say that there had been great progress in the Mexican-Chinese friendship which, he added, had a time-honoured history." He proposed a toast to the steady growth of Mexican-Chinese friendship in the rest of this century and the next century and to the constant enhancement of the ties between the people of the two countries.

In reply, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pointed out: "The current visit by President Lopez Portillo is a positive contribution to further promoting the mutual understanding between the people of the two countries and to the further development of the many-sided relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

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"Prospects are broad for further developing such relations," he noted. "We need to support each other, learn from each other, exchange experience and strengthen our cooperation. These are the powerful guarantee for furthering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

Chairman Hua asked the distinguished guests to convey the cordial regards and high respects of the Chinese people to the fraternal Mexican people.

The banquet was warm and lively. Mexican artists with the president on the visit, wearing broadbrimmed straw hats and national costume, performed Mexican folk songs to the accompaniment of guitars. President Lopez Portillo introduced to the Chinese present a Mexican rural folk artist, who then performed a rope dance. Chairman Hua raised the glass and drank to his success.

Also present were leaders of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1654 GMT on 27 October in an essentially identical report lists the following names at this point: Wang Hai-jung, Chia Shih, Wang Tao-han, Wang Chang-po, Li Tien-hsiang, Chin Chung-ta, Li Tai-keng, Pan Chi, Liu Chien-chang, Li I-Ching, Chien San-chiang, Chou Lin, Wang Wei, Chen Hsi-yu, Chang Jui-ai, Cheng Fang, Mu Ching, Chin Chao, Lo Shu-chang, Lin Lin, and Li Li-kung.]

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu was present. The entourage of President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo, Mexican Ambassador to China and Mrs. Martinez and officials of the Mexican Embassy were also present.

President Lopez Portillo visited the Great Wall and Tingling (one of the Ming tombs) this morning in the company of Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Mrs. Lopez Portillo visited the Central Conservatory this afternoon.

Departs for Suchou

OW280414Y Peking NCNA in English 0320 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Mexican President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo left here this morning by special plane for a visit to Suchou, a scenic city in southern China. They were accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, went to the airport to see the distinguished Mexican guests off. He cordially bade a farewell to President Lopez Portillo by the planeside. Also present at the airport were Chen Yung-kuai, vice-premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping; Wang Shou-tao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wang Tao-han, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wang Chang-pai, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chang Jui-ai, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; as well as several thousand people of the capital.

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A grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Mexico. The military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Chairman Hua, President Lopez Portillo reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, navy and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Gaily-dressed youngsters waved bouquets and colourful ribbons to give the distinguished Mexican guests a warm send-off.

Among those accompanying the president on the visit were Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu and his wife; and Mexican Ambassador to China Martinez and his wife. Diplomatic officials of the Mexican Embassy here and other Mexican friends in Peking were also present.

Visits Suchou

OW281711Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Mexican President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo and members of their party visited a rural people's commune and enjoyed the beauty of famous gardens in Suchou today. When President Lopez Portillo arrived at the Yuehhsi People's Commune in Wuhsien County this afternoon, commune peasants were busy with autumn ploughing and sowing. He went among a group of women peasants and chatted cordially with them. At a brigade clinic, the president inquired about the achievements in acupuncture treatment and extended solicitude to the patients. He then was shown round the brigade's mechanized pig farm, grain processing workshop, wheat nursery and primary school.

Mrs. Lopez Portillo visited the Suchou Embroidery Research Institute and a garden this afternoon. The distinguished Mexican guests also visited the Chochengyuan Garden.

The Mexican President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo arrived in Suchou from Peking by special plane this morning in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei. They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Hsu Chia-tun and Hui Yu-yu, chairman and vice-chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chia Shih-chen, chairman of the Suchou City Revolutionary Committee; and more than 2,000 local people.

At noon today, the President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo and the other distinguished Mexican guests were honoured at a banquet hosted jointly by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Suchou City Revolutionary Committee. Present were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Chairman Hsu Chia-tun. Hosts and guests drank toasts to the further development of the unity and friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW281721Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Mrs. Lopez Portillo and their party arrived in Shanghai by special plane earlier this evening. They were accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung. They were greeted by Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Lo Ping and two thousand people.

As the president alighted from the plane, the band played the Mexican tune "Beautiful Sky," beautifully-attired young people danced and a group of students waved bouquets, shouting welcoming slogans in Spanish. President Lopez Portillo clapped in acknowledgment.

This evening, the Mexican president, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung and his wife Lo Ping, watched the dance drama "The Magic Lotus Lantern."

Speaks at Shanghai Banquet

OW291720Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 29 Oct (HSINHUA)--Before winding up his seven-day visit to China, the Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, once again conveyed the friendly feelings of the Mexican people to the Chinese people, at a welcome banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee today. He said: "Our current visit to China is important and unforgettable. In the words of the Mexicans, we end in Shanghai a visit of radiance."

On his impression of his China visit, the Mexican president said that no men in human history could have done so much things for so many people within such a short period of time. "We admire your courage and wisdom, and admire your long-standing culture. You have worked unparalleled miracles," he noted, adding: "You have had a proud past, the militant present and a hopeful future."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung were present.

Speaking at the banquet, the Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung said: "We Shanghai people are very familiar with Mexico, a rich and beautiful country with a long history. We have deep fraternal feelings and high respects for the hospitable Mexican people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition."

He said: "We have supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We can learn from each other in many aspects in our efforts to develop the national economy and science and technology, and make common progress."

Peng Chung expressed the conviction that the current visit of the Mexican president would make new contributions to furthering the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and add a new chapter to the development of friendship between the two countries.

Prior to the banquet, President Lopez Portillo called on leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee at their office. Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, gave an account of the city's production and municipal construction. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Earlier today, President Lopez Portillo visited the Hutung shipyard in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Peng Chung. The president got on a 25,000-ton ocean-going ship which was ready to set sail. He inquired about the functions of this ship which was built by the shipyard. He also inspected the ship's equipment and then entered the pilot-house to have a panoramic view of the shipyard.

The distinguished Mexican guests also took time out to cruise on the Huangpu River and visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and a children's palace.

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Leaves Shanghai for Japan

OW301000Y Peking NCNA in English 0943 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 30 Oct (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Mrs. Portillo and their party left here for Japan by special plane this morning, at the end of a successful state visit to China.

As the distinguished Mexican guests bade farewell at the airport, a crowd of 2,000 people waved colourful ribbons to warmly congratulate President Lopez Portillo on his success in the visit.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Second Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Peng Chung and his wife Lo Ping saw the Mexican guests off at the airport. The hosts and guests warmly shook hands before departure.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, wished President and Mrs. Lopez Portillo bon voyage and asked them to convey the Chinese people's best wishes to the Mexican people.

President Lopez Portillo replied that his visit to China was a major event in Mexican-Chinese relations. He requested Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien to convey his regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and to the Chinese people. The president also expressed thanks to Second Vice-Chairman Peng Chung for the warm hospitality he received in Shanghai. Everything he saw in the city was unforgettable, he said.

Others present at the airport were Yen Yu-min and Yang Kai, Vice-Chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Su Pu-ching, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Kuan Tzu-chan, president of the Higher People's Court of Shanghai.

Also present were Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Pu, Chinese ambassador to Mexico, and his wife.

Taizo Asuda, Japanese consul-general in Shanghai, and his wife were present.

Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta was also at the airport.

FANG I ATTENDS MEXICAN SINGER'S PERFORMANCE IN PEKING

OW271921Y Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, and Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this evening attended a performance of songs and dances by noted Mexican dancer Sonia Amelio. Sonia Amelio performed Mexican and Spanish songs and dances this evening, and received warm applause.

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During the interval, Vice-Premier Fang I and Vice-Chairman Hu Chueh-wen had a cordial meeting with Sonia Amelio and instrumentalists. The Chinese vice-premier praised her for her high performing art. Sonia Amelio said: "I am very pleased to see that our performance tour has strengthened the friendship between Mexico and China."

At the end of the performance, the Chinese Ministry of Culture presented her with a basket of flowers. Vice-Premier Fang I and Vice-Chairman Hu Chueh-wen went on stage to warmly shake hands with the noted Mexican dancer and congratulate her on her successful performance.

Present also were Yu Chan, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture; Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chao Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES CANTON FOR HOME

OW280412Y Peking NCNA in English 0325 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos Sallato, his wife Marcela Sigall and their party wound up their visit to China and left Canton for home yesterday.

While in China, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos Sallato had a friendly talk with Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held frank, friendly talks on international issues of mutual concern and on developing relations between the two countries. The talks showed that China and Chile, both belonging to the Third World, held identical or similar views on a number of major international issues, although their social systems and conditions were different. On bilateral relations, the two sides wished to see that the relations would be strengthened and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It was decided through consultation that the two countries would have greater cooperation and more exchange in trade, culture, sports and science and technology.

While in China, the Chilean guests toured Peking, Suchou, Nanking, Yangchow, Shanghai and Canton.

BRIEFS

SANTIAGO INTERNATIONAL FAIR--Santiago, 26 Oct--The 16th Santiago international fair opened here this afternoon. Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, other members of the military junta, cabinet members and diplomatic envoys here attended the opening ceremony. Chinese Ambassador to Chile Hu Cheng-fang and Director of the Chinese Pavilion at the fair Wu Ku-i were present on the occasion. After the ceremony, President Pinochet accompanied by Hu Cheng-fang and Wu Ku-i visited the Chinese pavilion. The president examined the exhibits carefully and wished further development to the friendship between the Chilean and Chinese peoples. [Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 10TH NATIONAL CYL CONFERENCE

Resolution Adopted on Han Ying Report

OW280234Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Resolution on Han Ying work report adopted 26 October 1978 by 10th National CYL Congress]

[Text] Peking, 26 Oct--The 10th National CYL Congress unanimously adopts the work report entitled "Devote Our Youth to the Great, New Long March" made by Han Ying on behalf of the preparatory committee for the 10th National CYL Congress.

The congress considers that the work report, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, has comprehensively summed up the basic experiences of our youth's growth in struggle since the Ninth National CYL Congress. In accordance with the general line and general task for the new period, the work report has explicitly set forth the glorious mission for our young people and the tasks in strengthening CYL building at present and for some time to come. This is an important document on CYL work during the new Long March, which the whole CYL must conscientiously carry out.

The young people in our country have been deeply educated and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution over the past 10 years and more. The plots of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to destroy the CYL and corrupt young people were resisted. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been predominant in CYL work. Keeping to the orientation of the youth movement pointed out by Chairman Mao and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting for truth, young people throughout the country have grown up in violent storms and waves. The young people of this generation are full of promise and entirely reliable and will develop their talents to the full. They will certainly be able to inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and organize themselves into a fighting contingent of reinforcements faithful to the proletarian revolutionary cause so as to advance bravely in the direction pointed out by the party.

Wise leader Chairman Hua has called on us to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, unite, study and work hard, temper ourselves in the three great revolutionary movements and make contributions during the new Long March. We must live up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and pass the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought from generation to generation. We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire younger generation, develop communist morality and practices and be heroic, hardworking shock brigade members. We must perform heroic deeds so that we will be worthy of living in this great era and be able to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

In the new historical conditions during the new Long March, we must build the CYL well. We must insure that CYL work follows the party's leadership politically and organizationally. We must implement the principles of democratic centralism, carry forward the democratic work style and improve our democratic life. We must make vigorous efforts to consolidate and staff CYL leading bodies well, strengthen CYL organizations at all levels and build a system of CYL leadership. We must carefully select and train young cadres and build the contingent of CYL cadres well. We must gear our efforts to the needs of basic-level units and do a good job in running CYL branches. We must improve the political quality of CYL members and build the CYL into a core for uniting and educating young people. We must work hard to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat who are both Red and expert.

Keeping firmly in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, we must always hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, uphold the theory of differentiating the three worlds, strengthen our unity with Marxist-Leninist youth organizations and other progressive youth organizations the world over, strengthen our unity with the youth of Third World and other countries and strive for the progress and emancipation of all mankind.

The future of our great motherland is very bright. The tasks for the younger generation are glorious yet arduous. The congress calls on the 170 million young people of all nationalities throughout the country to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee closely, be the vanguard in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--in a strong revolutionary fighting spirit, and advance bravely toward the great goal of the four modernization and toward the bright future of communism.

Text of CYL Constitution

OW290430Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text of CYL Constitution approved by the 10th National CYL Congress on 26 October 1978]

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct--The Constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League:

General Program

The Chinese CYL is a mass organization of advanced Chinese young people, a school for communist education and an assistant to the Communist Party.

The CYL resolutely supports the CCP'S program, takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as its guide, resolutely carries out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress to unite youth of all nationalities and to create staunch members of a shock brigade on the new Long March, and strives for a powerful, socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century and for realization of communism in the future.

The Chinese CYL was personally founded and fostered by the great leader and teacher, Chairman Mao Tsetung. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line continues to guide it in its victorious advance. Its lofty obligation is forever to hold high and resolutely defend the great banner of Chairman Mao.

The CYL's basic task is to arm young people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and with a knowledge of modern science and culture, educate them to be tempered by and grow in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and train them to be workers with socialist consciousness and culture and to be physically fit, industrious, courageous and daring successors to the cause of communism who ardently love the motherland, are loyal to the people, possess some knowledge and abide by discipline.

The Chinese CYL must strengthen its ideological and political work, centering this work on mobilizing youth to fulfill the general task in the new period, adhere to the principle of promoting proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology, constantly instruct them in class, ideals, tradition and behavior, help them gradually foster the communist world outlook, and encourage them to devote everything to speeding up the four modernizations.

The Chinese CYL will take care of the all-round development of youth, pay full attention to their work and study on the one hand and their recreation, physical culture and other activities on the other, encourage them to follow independent pursuits while centering their activities around the party's central task and considering the characteristics of youth, and help them strive to be "physically fit and good at work and study."

Formed under the principle of democratic centralism, the Chinese CYL will equip its members with the principle of democratic centralism. In its daily life the CYL will give democracy full scope and implement the principle "say all you know, without reserve" and "do not blame the speaker but be warned by his words," effectively safeguard the members' democratic rights, guard against any action that tends to suppress democracy, and train CYL members and cadres to willingly observe the league's discipline, implement its resolutions, constantly practice criticism and self-criticism and oppose anarchism. The CYL will strive to create a political situation containing both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, as well as unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

CYL organizations at all levels must persist in the three basic principles, "practice Marxism, not revisionism; remain united, don't split; be open and aboveboard, don't intrigue and conspire." They must inherit and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of following the mass line, seeking truth from facts, and engaging in criticism, self-criticism and hard work. CYL cadres must penetrate the masses regularly to conduct investigation and study, participate in physical labor, show concern for young people's vital interests, factually reflect their opinions, and become good examples to them as well as bosom friends.

The Chinese CYL must uphold proletarian internationalism, resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs, and follow Chairman Mao's three worlds theory in order to strengthen unity among Marxist-Leninist youth organizations and other progressive youth organizations worldwide, to strengthen unity with Third World youths and youths of other countries, to support the just struggle of all the world's oppressed nations, peoples and youths, to firmly oppose hegemony of the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--and strive to overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries everywhere and contribute to mankind's progress and the cause of liberation.

The Chinese CYL must accept the CCP's absolute leadership. The CCP Central Committee has authority over the CYL Central Committee. Local CYL organizations must follow the leadership of party organizations at or above their own level.

Chapter I

Membership

Article 1: Any Chinese youth between 14 and 25 who accepts the league constitution and wants to join a league organization to actively work within it, implement its resolutions and abide by its regulations voluntarily, may become a member after he pays a membership fee.

If a league member is not elected to the league's leading bodies or does not assume any special post within the league after he has reached the age of 25, he can no longer retain his membership. If he wants to remain with the league and continue to take part in its activities and fulfill its obligations, he can retain his membership until he reaches 28.

A league member will lose his membership after he is accepted by the party and becomes a formal party member.

Article 2: The obligations of a league member are:

1. To conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and modern science and culture;
2. To carry out the party's principles and policies and actively strive to complete the tasks put forth by league organizations and to set an example in study, physical labor and work;

3. To set an example in observing the socialist legal system, promoting communist morality and social practices, safeguarding the state and collective interests and struggling against acts violating law and discipline;
4. To heighten vigilance and defend the motherland;
5. To maintain close contacts with the masses and humbly learn from them;
6. To conduct criticism and self-criticism, uphold truth and correct mistakes.

Article 3: The rights of a league member include the right:

1. To vote and to stand for election within the league;
2. To participate in discussions at league meetings and in newspapers concerning league work and youth concerns;
3. To criticize and supervise the league's leading bodies and staff members;
4. To present differing opinions, if such exist, on league resolutions to the league's leading bodies, but still implement the resolutions;
5. To remain present and defend himself at any league meeting where disciplinary action against the member himself is to be adopted;
6. To make proposals, complaints and statements to a CYL organization at any level up to the CYL Central Committee.

Article 4: The following procedures shall be strictly observed in admitting members:

1. Young people applying for CYL membership must have two sponsors;
2. The sponsors should report on the applicant's attitudes, ability and experience to the CYL organization and explain the CYL Constitution to the applicant;
3. The applicant should apply through a CYL branch and fill out an application form. This application is subject to discussion and the consent of the general membership meeting of the CYL branch concerned and will then be forwarded for approval to the committee at the next higher level. CYL membership will take effect the day the application is approved.

Article 5: A member's transfer from one CYL organization to another should be carried out according to relevant regulations.

Article 6: The CYL organization should commend and award those members making marked achievements in the three great revolutionary movements.

Article 7: In regard to members violating CYL discipline, the CYL organization should conduct criticism and education on the principle of "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" in order to help them understand and correct their mistakes; disciplinary action should be taken in serious cases.

Disciplinary measures include: A warning, a serious warning, removal from CYL posts, probation within the CYL and expulsion from the CYL.

The period a CYL member may be placed on probation is 6 months or 1 year. During probation, the CYL member concerned loses the right to vote, to elect or to be elected and cannot sponsor CYL membership applicants. If the probationary period has expired and the CYL member has corrected his or her mistake, these rights should be restored; if the member clings to the mistake instead of correcting it after repeated education, he or she should be expelled from the CYL.

Article 8: Any disciplinary measure taken against a member must be decided on by a general membership meeting of the CYL branch concerned and be submitted to the next higher CYL committee for approval.

The decision to remove a member from the CYL must be approved by the county CYL committee or the CYL organization corresponding to the county level.

Article 9: CYL organizations at all levels must take a serious and prudent attitude in taking disciplinary action. Except for extraordinary cases, a CYL branch general membership meeting discussing disciplinary measures should allow members concerned to be present at the meeting and should attentively listen to their opinions. Their appeals should be forwarded in time and should never be withheld. CYL organizations at all levels should carefully examine and handle disciplinary appeals.

Article 10: A CYL member is regarded as having given up membership on his own accord, if he fails to take part in CYL life, do CYL-assigned work or pay membership dues for 6 months without a valid reason.

When a CYL member asks to withdraw from the CYL or gives up membership, the CYL branch concerned should, on the approval of its general membership meeting, remove his or her name from CYL rolls and report the case to the next higher CYL committee for recording purposes.

Chapter II

Organizational System of the CYL

Article 11: The CYL is formed on the principle of democratic centralism and its basic requirements are:

1. CYL leading bodies at all levels are to be elected;
2. CYL committees at all levels should report regularly on their work to CYL congresses or to general membership meetings;
3. CYL leading bodies at all levels should constantly listen to and carefully deal with opinions of CYL organizations and members at lower levels;
4. CYL organizations at lower levels should effectively brief the CYL organization at the next higher level on their situations, ask in time for instructions and report to it on their work;
5. CYL organizations and members should implement CYL resolutions. The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority to the majority and the lower level to the higher level; and
6. CYL organizations at all levels should operate on the principle of collective leadership and at the same time on the principles of division of labor and individual responsibility.

Article 12: The national leading body of the CYL is the National Congress and, when not in session, its elected Central Committee. Leading bodies of CYL organizations at all levels in the localities are the CYL congresses at their respective levels and their elected CYL committees. CYL congresses at all levels are convened by CYL committees at their respective levels.

CYL committees at all levels should establish their working bodies in accordance with work needs. CYL committees at county level and higher may send out representative bodies when necessary.

Article 13: CYL organizations at all levels must effectively guarantee CYL members' democratic rights so they can freely express their opinions and earnestly discuss CYL work. CYL organizations at all levels must encourage members to accurately reflect their situations to the higher levels and give critiques and suggestions to CYL leading bodies and staff members. Suppression of criticism or retaliation is not permitted.

Chapter III

Central Organizations of the CYL

Article 14: The CYL National Congress should be convened every 4 years. Under special circumstances, it may be convened prior to its due date or postponed.

Article 15: The National Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To examine and approve the Central Committee's work report;
2. To discuss and decide the policy and tasks for the whole CYL;
3. To revise the CYL Constitution;
4. To elect the Central Committee.

Article 16: The plenary session of the CYL Central Committee elects Standing Committee members to establish a Standing Committee and elects the first secretary and secretaries to establish a Secretariat. The Standing Committee and the Secretariat exercise the Central Committee's functions and powers when the Central Committee is not in plenary session.

The plenary session of the Central Committee should be held once a year.

Chapter IV

CYL Organizations in Localities and Army Units

Article 17: CYL congresses in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and autonomous prefectures should be held every 2 or 3 years. CYL congresses in counties, autonomous counties and municipalities should be held every year or every 2 years.

Article 18: Local CYL congresses exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To examine and approve work reports from CYL committees at their respective levels;
2. To discuss and decide CYL work and tasks in their own areas;
3. To elect CYL committees at their respective levels;
4. To elect deputies to attend congresses at the next higher level.

Article 19: Plenary sessions of local CYL committees at all levels elect standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries at their respective levels. Plenary sessions of local CYL committees at all levels should be convened two to three times every year. The standing committees should take charge of day-to-day work when the committees are not in plenary session.

The formation of local CYL committees at all levels should be approved by party committees at their respective levels and CYL committees at higher levels.

Article 20: CYL work within the Chinese PIA is an important component of the army's political work. CYL organizations within the army carry out their work under the leadership of party committees, political organs and the party's grassroots units and in accordance with the regulations and instructions of the CYL Central Committee and the General Political Department of the Chinese PIA.

Chapter V

Primary Organizations of the CYL

Article 21: The primary CYL organizations are the CYL branches, general CYL branches or primary CYL committees, which are set up in factories, mines and other enterprises, people's communes, offices, schools, shops, neighborhoods, companies of the People's Liberation Army and other primary units, and are subject to approval by the next higher CYL committee.

1. Any unit with three or more members can set up a CYL branch;
2. Units with 50 members or more may establish CYL general branches;
3. Units with 200 or more members may establish CYL committees. If dictated by work needs, units with 100 members or more may also establish CYL committees.

CYL branches should be formed under CYL committees and general CYL branches. If dictated by work needs, CYL general branches may also be set up under CYL committees. The CYL branch may be subdivided into several groups.

CYL branches, general branches and primary committees should be elected annually.

Article 22: The basic-level organization is the foundation of the CYL and the basic unit for conducting CYL work and activities and should give full play to its nuclear role in educating young people. Its tasks are:

1. To conduct ideological and political work among members and other young people and mobilize them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the party's principles and policies and modern scientific-technical and cultural material;
2. To propagandize and implement the general task of the new period and educate and mobilize members and other young people to take an active part in manual labor and to work hard in the three great revolutionary movements;
3. To guide members and other young people to adhere to the socialist road and to struggle against violations of laws and discipline, corruption, theft and all other evil tendencies;

4. To educate members and other young people to maintain revolutionary vigilance at all times and to resolutely struggle against sabotage by domestic and foreign enemies;
5. To educate members and other young people to study and carry on the party's fine traditions, glorify the communist spirit and cultivate a new style;
6. To understand and report on the mental attitudes and demands of members and other young people, show concern for their daily lives and leisure time and organize recreational sports and cultural activities; and
7. To hold classes for members on the CYL Constitution, perfect democratic life within the CYL, practice criticism and self-criticism, enlist new members, collect membership dues and process the discharge of overaged members.

Chapter VI

Relations Between the CYL and the Young Pioneers

Article 23: The CYL is entrusted by the CCP to exercise leadership over the work of China's Young Pioneers. The CYL should show overall concern for the growth of children and lead the Young Pioneers in educating children in the communist spirit and guiding them to "study well and make daily progress" and to become a generation of new children who love the motherland and the people, crave work, show a keen interest in learning science, cherish and protect public property and are honest, courageous, energetic and united. The CYL should lead the Young Pioneers to struggle against all things that may harm the mental and physical health of children.

Article 24: CYL organizations should assign outstanding members or ask teachers or other people who are ideologically progressive, upright in work style and dearly fond of children to help the Young Pioneers. The CYL organizations should assist these helpers in constantly raising their political and professional levels constantly and commend and award those who have made remarkable contributions.

Chapter VII

The CYL Flag and CYL Emblem

Article 25: The CYL flag is a solid red color, symbolizing the victory of the revolution, with a yellow five-pointed star within a yellow circle in the flag's upper-left corner, symbolizing China's younger generation being closely united around the CCP.

The CYL emblem is: A red sun radiating in the center with a flying CYL flag at the side and with a gearwheel and ears of wheat encircling it. This symbolizes that the CYL, illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, is uniting the young people of all nationalities to valiantly march forward in the direction indicated by the party.

Central Committee's New Leaders

OW282051Y Peking NCNA in English 2036 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League held its first session here yesterday afternoon and elected new leaders. Han Ying was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the league.

The 43-year-old Han Ying comes from a peasant family in northeast China's Liaoning Province. During the 60s, he worked as an engineer and then became director of a mine under the Tatung Coal Mining Administration in Shansi Province. He was elected an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1969 and a member of its Central Committee at the party's tenth and eleventh national congresses in 1973 and 1977. In 1973, he became secretary of the Shansi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

The members of the Secretariat elected at yesterday's first session were: Hu Chi-li, Wang Min-sheng, Hu Teh-hua (female), Liu Wei-ming, Chou Peng-chen, Kao Chang-hsiang and Li Hai-feng (female).

The session also elected 25 members of the Standing Committee and approved the new charter of the Chinese Young Pioneers organization.

[In a similar report carried by Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1825 GMT on October 28 the following list of members of the Standing Committee are given:

Wang Min-sheng [3769 2404 3932], Liu Tzu-yuan [0491 1311 6678], Liu An-yuan [0491 1344 0337], Liu Wei-ming [0491 4850 2494], Mi Cheng-shun [4712 2052 7311], Tu Chang-ling [2629 7022 7881], Li Yuan-tung [2621 0337 2767], Li Hai-feng [2621 3189 1496] (female), A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu [7093 2606 0392 1441 3660 1320], Chen Pai-kao [7115 4101 4108], Lin Li-yun [2651 7787 7291] (female), Chou Peng-cheng [0719 7720 4453], Chao Hsi-ming [6392 0823 2494], Hu Chi-li [5170 0796 4539], Hu Te-hua [5170 1795 5478] (female), Tang Ming-chih [0781 6900 2784], Liang Chin-chieh [2733 6651 2638] Han Ying [7281 5391], Chiang Yung-ching [5592 3057 3237] and Tou Shou-fang [4535 1343 5364].

Central Committee's Namelist

OW300530Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1910 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct--The following is the namelist of members and alternate members of the 10th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League:

300 members, 201 full members (hereby listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu Hsueh-hsiang [0060 1331 4382], Ma Wen-ching [7456 2429 3237], Wang Yu-wei [3769 0645 0251], Wang Wen-hsien [3769 2429 6343] (female), Wang Shu-hung [3769 2579 7703], Wang Lao-hu [3769 5071 5706], Wang Tse-hsin [3769 0463 0207], Wang Chao-ting [3769 0340 0080], Wang Hsia-shih [3769 4423 5347] (female), Wang Hsing-fu [3769 1630 4395], Wang Tsung-kuo [3769 1350 0948], Wang Hsueh-ping [3769 1331 5493], Wang Pai-lin [3769 2672 2651], Wang Chih-chang [3769 3589 2490], Wang Su-hui [3769 4790 1979] (female), Wang Chen-chiang [3769 2182 3068], Wang Hai-li [3769 3189 0500], Wang Min-sheng [3769 2404 3932], Wang Tao-chuan [3769 6670 3123], Wang Huan-ming [3769 3562 2494], Wang Yin-shun [3769 3009 0193], Wang Tsui-ying [3769 5050 5391] (female), Wang Te-chun [3769 1795 0193], Chi Feng-hai [8016 7364 3189], Wei Tsai-yu [7279 1752 3731], Mao Han-pin [3029 3352 2430], Mao Chu-yuan [3029 5468 0337] (female). [paragraph continues]

Fang Shih-chun [2455 0013 6511], Pa-ta-la-hu [1572 6671 2139 0729], Kan Yu-ting [3927 2589 7844], Kan Hai-yen [3927 3189 3601], Shih Yu-chen [4258 3768 3791] (female), Yeh Nan-tou [5509 0589 2435], Tien Yu-kuang [3944 5148 1684], Yu Yen-pin [6596 5888 3453], Lu Ai-ting [0712 1947 0080] (female), Chu Hung-te [2612 3163 1795], Chu Shan-ching [2612 0810 0615], Chiao Shan-chuan [0829 0810 3123], Chuan Chei-shu [0356 0772 3178], Liu Tzu-yuan [0491 1311 6678], Liu Wen-chih [0491 2429 5268], Liu Yu-chieh [0491 3768 3381] (female), Liu Yung-en [0491 3057 1869], Liu An-yuan [0491 1344 0337], Liu Hsiu-ying [0491 4423 5391] (female), Liu Ting-tung [0491 1353 2717], Liu Chun-wei [0491 2504 0251], Liu Hou-te [0491 0624 1795], Liu Chung-wen [0491 1504 2429], Liu Wei-ming [0491 4850 2494], Liu Fu-ying [0491 4395 5391] (female), Kuan Chih-hao [7070 1807 6275], Mi Cheng-shun [4717 2052 7311], Chiang Tung-hai [3068 2639 3189], Chiang Ching-wen [3068 2417 2429], Tang Hsiao-chuan [3282 1420 3123] (female), Pi Ssu-yun [3968 1835 0061], Sun Shih-ming [1327 0013 2494], Sun Chia-cheng [1327 1367 2973], Sun Shu-i [1327 3219 5030], Tu Chang-ling [2629 7022 7881], Yang Yung-ching [2799 3057 7230] (female), Yang Shu-chi [2799 6615 1142], Li Kuang-jui [2621 1684 3843], Li Yuan-tung [2621 0337 2767], Li Feng-ying [2621 7685 5391] (female), Li Hsi-ning [2621 6007 1337], Li Cheng-yu [2621 2052 3768], Li Chih-lun [2621 5267 0243], Li Yun-lan [2621 6663 5695] (female), Li Hung-ta [2621 1347 1044], Li Hsueh-chu [2621 1331 5282], Li Heng-tsai [2621 1854 2088], Li Hai-tung [2621 3189 2639], Li Hai-feng [2621 3189 1496] (female), Li Chi-nai [2621 4949 5082], Li Hsin-fa [2621 2450 4099], Li Te-shu [2621 1795 3178], Hsiao Chih-heng [5135 1807 1854], Wu Mu [0702 2606], Wu Wen-hua [0702 2429 5478], Wu Yung-chang [0702 3057 2490], Wu Hung-kuang [0702 3163 1684], Wu Ai-ying [0702 1947 5391] (female), She Shih-kuang [0152 0013 0342], Yu Hsin-ching [0151 2450 7230] (female), Sung Te-fu [1345 1795 4395], Wang Ming-chang [3076 2494 4545], Shen Pao-ying [3088 1405 5391] (female), Shen Li-ying [3088 3810 7122], Chang Kuang-hou [1728 1684 0624], Chang Wei-tung [1728 5898 2639], Chang Yung-hui [1728 3057 1920] (female), Chang Huai-tse [1728 2037 3419], Chang Ming-i [1728 2494 5030], Chang Chien-she [1728 1696 6080], Chang Ping-hsien [1728 3521 6343], Lu Kuo-liang [7120 0948 2733], A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu [7093 2606 2639 1441 3660 1320], Chen Pai-kaio [7115 4101 4108], Chen Shou-ming [7115 1108 2494], Chen Sheng-yuan [7115 5116 6678], Chen Lien-fa [7115 6647 4099], Chen Chi-mou [7115 0796 8574], Chen Tai-man [7115 1486 3341], Chen Ping-ken [7115 3521 2704], Tsou Han-ming [6760 5060 6900], Fan Su-peng [5400 4790 2590] (female), Fan Hung-hsi [5400 7703 0823], Lin Li-yun [2651 7787 7291] (female), Lo Chi-kuang [5012 4949 0342], Lo Chiung [5012 8825] (female), Yueh Sung-hau [1471 2646 5478], Chin Yin-huan [6855 6892 3562] (female), Chou Chien-chien [0719 0578 0313], Chou Wei-min [0719 3634 3046], Chou Ming-chun [0719 2494 6874], Chou Ping-chien [0719 4426 1696] (female), Chou Shu-ching [0719 2885 3237], Chou Teng-kuo [0719 4098 0948], Chou Peng-cheng [0719 7720 4453], Chao Ta-chung [6392 1129 0022], Chao Yun-cheng [6392 0061 2052], Chao Jen-chin [6392 0088 2953], Chao Jung-pi [6392 2837 3880], Chao Chia-chi [6392 1367 7496], Chao Hsi-ming [6392 0823 2494], Hao Chi-shan [6787 4949 0810], Hu Chih-hung [5170 1807 4767] (female), Hu Chi-li [5170 0796 4539], Hu Te-hua [5170 1795 5478] (female), Pai Yu-lan [2672 3768 5695] (female), Pai Chir-hsiu [2672 6855 4423] (female), Chung Tzi-tsai [6945 1311 2088], Chung Chih-min [6945 1807 3046], Chung Hsiao-teng [6945 1321 4098], Chung Yao-chin [6945 5096 5367] (female), Chiang Lai-ten [1203 0171 1795], Chiang Tso-chou [1203 0146 0719], Chiang Kuo-i [1203 0948 5030], Chiang Ssu-wen [1203 2448 2429], Ho Yen-kuang [6320 1693 0342], Yuang Shih-tang [5913 1102 2768] Yuan Mei-lien [5913 5019 5571] (female). [paragraph continues]

Keng Shih-chung [5105 0013 1813], Chia Tsun-so [6328 1317 6956] (female), Chia Chun-wang [6328 2504 2489], Hsia Kuang-cheng [1115 1684 2052], Ku Hsueh-mei [7357 7185 1188] (female), Chien Yun-lu [6929 6663 6922], Chien Chien-chun [6929 1696 6511] (female), Hsu Hsi-chen [1776 1585 3791] (female), Hsu Chien-chun [1776 1696 2504], Hsu Hsiao-ming [1776 2556 2494], Luan Chu-chien [2940 5468 2638] (female), Kao Shao-an [7559 1421 1344], Kao Chan-hsiang [7559 0594 4382], Kao Tung-mei [7559 0392 2734] (female), Kao Hung-mei [7559 4767 1188] (female), Kao Hung-ta [7559 1347 6671], Kao Hsueh-yu [7559 7185 3768] (female), Kao Te-chung [7559 1795 0112], Kao Te-lin [7559 1795 2651], Kuo Chi-hung [6753 4949 4767] (female), Tang Hsien-chiang [0781 2009 1730], Tang Ming-chih [0781 6900 2784], Tan Lung-ju [6151 7893 1172], Huang Tso-hsing [7806 0155 5281], Huang Kuo-kuei [7806 0948 6311], Huang Chung-hsin [7806 1813 9515], Huang Meng-chiu [7806 1125 4428], Kung Cheng-fei [7895 2973 7378], Yen Hsi-tsai [7051 0823 6299], Liang Chin-chieh [2733 6651 2638], Tung Chin-shuo [5516 6855 7007], Chiang Yung-ching [5592 3057 3237], Chiang Cheng-lung [5592 2052 7893], Chiang Lin-chuan [5592 2651 1557], Han Chih-hsiung [7281 1807 7160], Han Ying [7281 5391], Han Ai-min [7281 1947 3046], Yu Ying-yung [0827 2019 0516], Ching Ching-yun [2529 1987 0061], Cheng Yu-chih [4453 2589 1807], Fu Kuo-ying [0265 0948 5391] (female), Fu Yen-peng [0265 5888 1756], Lu chia-tsai-jang [7627 0502 2088 6245], Tseng Hsi-hung [2582 6007 4767] (female), Ku Shuo-chuan [6581 4311 2938], Lei Ming-chiu [7191 7686 3808], Lei Chia-hsiang [7191 3174 4382], Lu Cheng-hsi [6424 2973 6007], Chan Hsu-liang [6124 0553 5328], Chueh Tao-lung [7067 6670 7127], Tou Shou-fang [4535 1343 5364], Tsang Chun-hua [5258 0193 5478], Liao Chih-kang [1675 1807 0474], Pan Chih-liang [3382 1807 5328], Hsuan Te-ko [8983 1795 4430], and Chu Yung [4234 0516] (female).

99 alternate members (hereby listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ma Cheng-hua [7456 2052 5478], Ma Yen-ling [7456 3601 0407] (female), Wang Chun-tao [3769 6511 3447], Wang Hua-yu [3769 5478 2509] (female), Wang Hsiang-jung [3769 0686 2837] (female), Wang Chien-chiang [3769 1017 1730], Cha Pa [2089 1572], Chou Ching-yang [0092 2529 7122], Jen-ching-ping-tso [0088 7230 1627 2238], Yin Feng-ming [1438 7685 7686], Teng Shao-ling [6772 1421 3781] (female), Tien Chia-lung [3944 1367 7127], Tien Hsin-fang [3944 2450 5364], Chi Li-chun [0667 0448 5028] (female), Pai Ssu-leng [4101 2448 2807], Tsung Chun [0654 6511] (female).

Ssu-tu Chian [0674 1778 2890] (female), Chu Chan-chiang [2575 1455 1730] (female), Lu Hou-shan [0712 0624 1472], Chu Cheng [2612 2052], Jen Feng-ming [0117 7685 7686] (female), To Chi [1122 0679], Chuang Yun-hsiang [8369 0061 7449] (female), Liu Kuo-hsiang [0491 0948 4382], Liu Shu-sheng [0491 2885 3932], Liu Hsiao-tung [0491 2556 2639], Liu Shu-ying [0491 3219 5391] (female), Chi Shu-wen [7871 2579 2429], Tzu Tseng [2945 1003], Chiang Hung [3068 3163], Pi Wen-ming [7028 2429 2494], Chi Wen-tsai [4359 2429 2088], Chi Chien-hua [4359 1696 5478] (female), Hsu Chi-sheng [6079 0366 3932], Ma-erh-hu-wa [3854 1422 0039 1216] (female), Lao Fu-kuei [0525 4395 6311], Su-li-tan Wu-ssu-man [5686 6849 0982 3527 2448 2581], Li Kung-cheng [2621 1313 2398], Li Ping-kuo [2621 0014 0948], Li Ching-wu [2621 1987 2976], Li Kuo-yao [2621 0948 1031], Li Hung-kang [2621 3163 0474], Li Chen-yu [2621 2182 1342], Li Wen-chu [2621 4489 2691], Yang Fu-mien [2799 3940 4875], Yang Tsu-chang [2799 4371 2490], Lien Fu-yin [6647 4395 1377], Wu Feng-chin [0702 7685 3830] (female), Hsin Ko-kao [6580 0344 7559], Sung Pao-kuei [1345 1405 6311], Chang Wen-min [1728 2429 2404], Chang Cheng [1728 2052], Chang Chun [1728 6511], Chang Fu-jung [1728 5346 5554] (female), Chang Ying-chih [1728 2019 0037], Chang Pao-shun [1728 1405 7311], Chang Chun-fa [1728 0971 3127], Chen Yung-chun [7115 3057 2504], Chen Kuo-hua [7115 0948 5478], Fan Yu-sen [5400 3768 2773], Chou Tsu-hua [0719 4371 5478], Lo Kuo-ching [5012 0948 1987], Ho Hsing-tien [0735 5281 0368], Pang Yu-tsui [2075 3768 5050] (female), [paragraph continues]

Fang Pei-ling [2075 1014 7117], Meng Ko [1322 4430], Chao Chi-Hsiang [6392 0679 4382], Chao Chih-hung [6392 1807 1347], Chao Hsiu-hui [6392 4423 2547], Chao Tao-ping [6392 0155 1627], Chao Shu-hua [6392 3219 5478] (female), Hao Kuei-hua [6787 2710 5478] (female), Nan-mu-ka [0589 2606 0595], Ko Lieh-chin [2688 3525 6855], Tuan Le-mei [3008 5198 2734] (female), Hou Shu-ching [0186 3219 3237] (female), Chu Hsing-fa [4376 2502 4099], Chin Ching-yun [4440 2529 0061] (female), Chia Ping-ao [6328 1627 0425], Chia Chien-wen [6328 1696 2429], Chai Tung-liang [2693 2639 0081], Yin Ming-lien [3009 2494 6647], Ling Jung [0407 5816], Kao Man-hua [7559 2581 5478] (female), Huang I-yen [7806 1837 3601] (female), Huang Tzu-chi [7806 2737 3825], Tsao Chuan-sheng [2580 3123 3932], Kung Kao-wa [7895 7559 1216] (female), Liang Ko-yung [2733 0344 3938], Peng Li-nien [1756 2980 1628] (female), Peng Tsui-hsiang [1756 5050 7449] (female), Chiang Chien-kuo [5592 1696 0948], Tsai Yu-ho [5591 3768 0735], Hsiung Hsing-ming [3574 5281 2494], Fan Chih-chuan [2868 1807 3123], Li Kuang-wu [7812 0342 2976], Pan Ai-ling [3382 1947 3781] (female), Wei Chiu-ming [7614 0036 2494], and Wei-I-hsin [7614 4135 2450].

WOMEN'S FEDERATION GIVES RECEPTION FOR CYL WOMEN DELEGATES

OW281731Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--The National Women's Federation gave a reception this afternoon for the more than 600 women delegates to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China. It was held in the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and an honorary chairman of the National Women's Federation, attended the reception and was photographed with the delegates.

She made a speech amid enthusiastic applause. She urged the young people of all nationalities to carry forward the tradition of the May 4 Movement and emulate the revolutionary predecessors' heroism and dedication to revolutionary ideals. She said that they should have the lofty ideal of communism, aim high and give first place to the interests of the state, people and revolution. She called on them to devote all their energies to the four modernizations, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought assiduously, delve into science and technology, do everything they can to speed up the pace of modernization and make greater contribution to it.

Teng Ying-chao eagerly hoped that the younger generation should use the proletarian thinking to handle correctly the questions of marriage, love-affair, family, late marriage and family planning. "They should persevere in waging a struggle against the bad people, bad things and bad ideas, break with the old convention and be in the van of transforming the morality and social practice," she added.

In conclusion, Teng Ying-chao, in the capacity of a Communist Youth League member 54 years ago and now a veteran fighter working for communism, sincerely wished the delegates good health and success in their study and work.

Liu Hsiu-ying spoke on behalf of all the women delegates attending the reception, pledging their efforts to bring the guidelines of the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League to all parts of the country, study diligently and work hard and dedicate their youth to the four modernizations.

Two films were showed at the reception.

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Attending the reception were Vice-Chairmen of the National Women's Federation Lo Chiung, Tseng Hsien-chih, Lei Chieh-chiung, Li Pao-kuang, Hao Chien-hsiau, Huang Kan-ying, Lin Li-yun and Ngapo Tsirten-choga.

PLA DELEGATES TO CYL CONGRESS RECEIVED BY GENERAL DEPARTMENTS

OW300826Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] According to LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, leading comrades of the PLA General Staff Department, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department on 28 October enthusiastically received the entire Liberation Army delegation to the 10th National CYL Congress. A group picture was taken at the meeting.

The PLA delegates were received by Comrades Wei Kuo-ching, Yang Yung, Chang Chen and other leading cadres. They were all immensely inspired by meeting with the leading comrades of the three general departments. Each delegate pledged to convey the guidelines of the 10th National CYL Congress to his own unit, do an even better job in popularizing, studying and implementing the guidelines, and go all out to carry out the policies and tasks laid down by the 10th National CYL Congress, build Youth League organizations with still better results, give fuller play to its role as a shock force, accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army and fulfill the general task for the new period.

After the meeting was over, Deputy Director Hsu Li-ching, [of the PLA General Political Department] delivered a speech to PLA delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress and to young cadres and Youth League backbone elements in the PLA units stationed in Peking.

WANG MIN-SHENG'S CLOSING SPEECH AT NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS

OW270948Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Text of Wang Min-sheng's closing speech at 10th National CYL Congress on 26 October 1978]

[Excerpts] Peking, 26 Oct--Comrade delegates: Under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee, our congress has successfully completed its planned tasks through the concerted efforts of all delegates. You delegates heard, discussed and adopted a work report entitled "Devote Our Youth to the Great, New Long March" delivered by Comrade Han Ying on behalf of the preparatory committee for the 10th National CYL Congress. You heard Comrade Hu Chi-li's "Report on the Revision of the CYL Constitution." You discussed and adopted the new CYL Constitution and elected the new CYL Central Committee.

Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance to and shown kind concern for this congress. Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang and other party and state leaders personally came to this congress to extend greetings to us. During the congress, they also received all delegates, thus giving us great encouragement and strength. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice Chairman Li delivered a speech at the congress, fully expressing the great concern and expectations of our respected and beloved party and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation for the younger generation.

At this congress, Comrade Fang I delivered a report on science and technology, Comrade Chen Mu-hua gave one on the international situation and Comrade Chen Mu-hua gave one on the international situation and Comrade Kang Shih-en one on our current economic situation and tasks.

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At the congress 47 delegates delivered oral or written speeches, in which they described their heroic deeds in struggling against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their experiences in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation--and their firm determination to closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in undertaking the new Long March. These speeches greatly educated and inspired all the other delegates.

This congress has explicitly laid down the principles and tasks for CYL work during the new period. After the congress, the whole CYL, under CCP leadership, must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, persist in arming young people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and modern science and culture, and unite young people of all nationalities to act as heroic shock brigades during the new Long March. It is necessary to build the CYL into a strong core for uniting and educating young people to strive for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

To meet the requirements of our country's great, deep revolution of the four socialist modernizations, the CYL must, through its work, quickly train and educate young people into strong reinforcements that have a firm and correct political orientation, devote themselves to the four modernizations, are courageous in scaling heights in science and technology and mastering skills for modern production and management. To do so, we must first of all eliminate the pernicious influence and bad effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" among our young people. In coordination with all departments, we must strive to promote the development of communist morality and practices.

CYL organizations should be good at using positive examples and advanced models in leading young people forward. They should unite and educate young people to the fullest. They should enthusiastically help erring and less advanced young people cure their maladies and achieve quick progress in order to turn negative factors into positive ones. They must deal telling blows at the handful of class enemies' sabotage activities that are aimed at harming young people.

Comrades, our tasks are glorious yet arduous. The future of our great motherland is very bright. With this congress as a new starting point, we, under the party's leadership, must raise CYL work to a new level, vigorously develop the youth movement in our country and devote ourselves to the realization of the four socialist modernizations and to the progress and emancipation of all mankind.

I now declare the successful conclusion of the 10th National CYL Congress.

PEKING STADIUM PERFORMANCE MARKS END OF CYL CONGRESS

OW281750Y Peking NCHA in English 1643 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Oct (HSINHUA)--A performance was held here in the capital indoor stadium this evening to celebrate the conclusion of the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

It was attended by leaders of the newly-elected Central Committee of the league and leading members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee together with the 2,000 delegates to the congress and over 10,000 young workers, peasants, army men and other young people and Young Pioneers from Peking. The performance opened with the chorus "Devote Our Youth to the New Long March" sung by 190 delegates to the congress from 54 nationalities including members of the Youth League Central Committee, heroes in the struggle against the gang of four and Labour heroes from various trades. Songs were sung by Kao Man-hua, a delegate to the Youth League Congress and who is a singer in the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble, and by Naran-Badma, another delegate to the congress and a singer of Mongolian nationality.

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The programme also included a fencing match between Luan Chu-chieh, delegate to the congress and a fencer from Kiangsu Province and a Peking fencer. Nineteen-year-old Luan Chu-chieh won second place in the women's foil event at the 29th World Youth Fencing Championships.

The programme ended with the 300 young people and some delegates dancing in the arena to a waltz.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW280427Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1654 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Text of 27 October PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "There Are People To Continue the Long March"]

[Text] Peking, 26 Oct--The new Long March will be a great and penetrating revolution in the history of China. The young people of China will be a new force, equipped with tremendous fighting power, in the ranks of the Long March. At a time when our great homeland has entered a new period of development, the Chinese Communist Youth League has held its 10th National Congress. Under the kind concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the congress has ended successfully. It was a great meeting, with a militant atmosphere in which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were penetratingly exposed and vigorously criticized, as well as being a gala gathering which testified to a historically unprecedented great unity of young people from all the country's nationalities. The congress was full of the vigor and vitality of youth.

The CYL is the core organization for uniting and educating all the country's young people. As an oath-taking rally for carrying out the new Long March, the congress will be of very great significance in promoting China's youth movement, in training large numbers of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat who are both Red and expert, and in speeding up realization of China's four socialist modernizations. The congress and the newly elected CYL central leading organ will surely unite young people of all nationalities in all circles to shoulder the glorious tasks for the new period, make new contributions in the struggle to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country and win great victories in the new Long March.

The CYL has a glorious history. As the party's faithful assistant and supportive force, the CYL has made great contributions in every revolutionary historical period. In the past few years, however, it has suffered serious sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang. In their plot to usurp party and state power, they stopped at nothing, heaping all sorts of accusations on the CYL by resorting to such tactics as shifting blame, devising frameups and making malicious slander. They also poisoned and hurt young people mentally and physically, crippled youth organizations and attacked and persecuted youth work cadres. Lin Piao and the gang were mortal enemies of China's young people.

With the smashing of the gang under the leadership of Chairman Hua, the CYL has been rejuvenated. Through the efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order in the past years, a vigorous CYL has once again demonstrated its vitality before the party and people. Lin Piao and the gang might have been able to cause very serious harm to the league's work for a while, but they could neither alter the league's glorious history nor obliterate the vital role it played in revolution and construction. Now the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has solemnly affirmed that the CYL is worthy of being called the party's faithful assistant, the heroic shock force in our country's revolution and construction and the great school for young people to study Marxism-Leninism and Tsetung Thought. This affirmation represents the party Central Committee's full trust in and earnest expectations of the CYL.

Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the young people of China have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Today our country finds itself in a new historical period when we must build ourselves into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century in order to realize the splendid ideal for which countless martyrs laid down their lives and to which hundreds of millions of people have long aspired. This is a glorious and herculean task for the CYL organizations and our 170 million young people. We have no doubt whatsoever that the CYL and China's young people will shoulder this unshirkable, historical and great task entrusted them by the party and the people, inherit and carry forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, and strive for victories courageously and fearlessly, with fresh forces always stepping forward as others fall. In this struggle the CYL organizations will grow strong and millions of young people will have been tempered into another generation of staunch successors.

In order to fulfill the important task entrusted by history, our younger generation must study basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the party's important documents in the light of actual life to raise their ideological and theoretical levels and enhance their ability to distinguish between genuine Marxism-Leninism and sham Marxism-Leninism. In the past few years Lin Piao and the gang hoodwinked many of our young people by flaunting the signboard they were "holding high" [the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought]. Taking advantage of the fact that the young people are pure, simple and naive, they turned science into a fetish, truths into fallacies and mental weapons into mental shackles, with the result that quite a few young people were deceived by them and wasted much of their valuable time. We must draw a lesson from this traumatic experience and we must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and accurately in order to have a good grasp of this theoretical weapon as our guide in advancing courageously along the correct path.

"The future of science lies with young people." Chairman Hua has called for "greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation." Our young people should actively respond to this call to study science and technology diligently in order to be in the forefront of this great march. In the past few years Lin Piao and the gang rabidly sabotaged education and the quality of education dropped so seriously that in a socialist country founded almost 30 years ago there are now more people who are illiterate. How awful this is. We must have the resolve to change this situation and study hard to make up for the losses. The new Long March is focused on realization of the four modernizations, and the key to the four modernizations lies in modernization of science and technology. It was very necessary for the congress to mobilize the masses of young people to devote their youth to the great new Long March and to make it explicitly known that the CYL's most prominent task in the new period is to organize young people and guide them in the march toward modernized science and technology. We believe that those of our country's younger generation who are good at study and courageous in scaling new heights will surely act as heroic fighters marching toward the goal of modernization of science and technology.

Vigorous efforts should be made by our country's younger generation to carry forward communist morals so as to improve society's spirit as a whole. Adhering to the orientation advocated by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, China's young people became steeled in the practice of revolution and construction and maintained all along a very high moral value. However, due to the sabotage and corrosive influence of Lin Piao and the gang, a sinister trend arose while uprightness waned over the past few years, thereby seriously impeding young people's physical and mental health. Today Lin Piao and the gang, instigators of the corrosive influence spread among young people, have been swept onto the garbage heap of history.

Now we should revive the fine moral values we upheld in the past to vigorously promote among young people such new values as being diligent in study, observing discipline, showing love for labor, being happy to help others, working hard and standing up courageously against the enemy. At the same time, support should be given to young people in their struggle against violations of law and discipline and other bad deeds by evil people that endanger the state and the people and poison young people. CYL committees at all levels should include the cultivation of fine moral values among young people as an important item on their agenda and insure that this work is done well.

Recently Chairman Hua called on us to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step." Young people, who are the most willing to learn and the least conservative in their thinking, represent the most active and vigorous force among society's ranks. Our young people should be more farsighted by further emancipating their minds, and be bolder by daring to think, speak, work, act as trail-blazers in socialist revolution and construction. In this way they will become more resourceful in devising additional measures and become able to quicken their step. Party committees at all levels, in coordination with CYL organizations, must pay attention to ways of bringing the role of young people into play. Concrete measures should be adopted in accordance with young people's attitudes to strengthen ideological and political work among them, solve the problems they encounter in study, work and daily life in a practical and reasonable way, and help them overcome difficulties and grow in a healthy way. Once we strengthen leadership over youth work in the course of speeding up realization of the four modernizations, the masses of young people will definitely become a staunch shock force in the new Long March.

In order to fulfill the heavy task entrusted by history, the younger generation must maintain and carry forward a persevering and unyielding spirit for struggle. It was China's young people who, under the party's leadership, ushered in socialism by winning one splendid victory after another through arduous and unyielding struggles. We should realize, however, that our socialism has come through a transition from a society which was semifeudal and semicolonial. Many aspects still need to be perfected before it becomes a completely new socialist system. For a period of time to come, there will inevitably remain some of the old society's filth and mire. There still are remnant forces of feudal despotism, bureaucratism and Kuomintang practices which must not be underestimated because they are still corroding the party's organism, smothering the people's democracy and restraining the creative power of the masses. All of these remnant influences call for our resolute and sustained struggle to overcome and eliminate them more quickly.

Following the conclusion of the congress, the CYL organizations and their work will soon be revived and perfected in an all-round way. For the CYL organizations at all levels to victoriously lead our country's young people to fulfill the important task entrusted them by history, they must develop the party's democratic work style and, at the same time, educate young people in the need to act in an exemplary manner in observing law and discipline. Democracy and the legal system are important hallmarks showing the extent of society's civilization. Without extensive democracy, it would be impossible to have the high degree of centralism in our socialist society necessary to build a modern economy. Without a legal system a state cannot function as a state, and thus is unable to protect and develop productive forces. Democracy and the legal system are the two important factors in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and are vital guarantees for construction of a modern, powerful socialist country. Young people must see democracy and socialist society's legal system from the viewpoint of the fundamental interests of the country's construction and the long-range ideal of realizing communism.

Young people should act as staunch fighters in defending democracy and safeguarding the legal system and in struggling against those persons who suppress democracy and undermine the legal system. Provided both democracy and a legal system exist, it is possible to help turn China into a powerful and modernized country at an early date and to build Chinese society into a highly civilized socialist society.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao gave these encouraging words to young people more than 20 years ago: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you." In the past years of struggle the vast majority of our country's young people have lived up to the earnest expectations Chairman Mao held for them. It is our deep conviction that in the great struggle for the new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua the whole country's young people, as well as the entire CYL membership, will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, display a completely new spirit of communism, contribute their youth to the realization of the four modernizations and write splendid epics with their efforts for the future of their motherland and the magnificent tomorrow of communism.

REVIVAL OF DANCING, MASSAGE PARLORS IN PRC REPORTED

OW290926Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking 29 Oct (AFP)--Young Chinese waltzed Saturday night away in Peking, in this "decadent bourgeois" pastime's first official comeback since the Cultural Revolution 12 years ago. Next week foreigners will have their turn with a ball at the International Club here.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported today that a cultural evening organized last night to celebrate the closing of the 10th National Youth Conference wound up with "300 young people and a few delegates waltzing around the arena." Unfortunately the setting was not too romantic, Peking's 18,000-seat covered sports stadium.

A Western style dance had not been mentioned in the Chinese press accessible to foreigners since before the Cultural Revolution. Chinese sources told AFP last July that dances started up in June and were announced in the PEKING DAILY, a Chinese-only paper. It is not clear how many have been held since, but the same sources reported the first evening went sour when a fight had to be broken up by police.

The International Club, run by Chinese authorities to provide the foreign community with facilities including a restaurant, cinema, games, a hairdresser and even a recently opened massage parlour, is holding a ball next Saturday.

In a circular given out today, the club announced that "at the request of dance lovers from various foreign establishments in Peking, a ball will be organized by the International Club, Saturday November 4 from 9:30 to 12:30. Tickets sell at five yuans (around 3 U.S. dollars) per person. Singles will not be too happy as dancers are requested to bring their own partners. Another general disappointment is that nobody will be taking the floor with (?a Chinese) girl or escort as the club is exclusively for foreigners.

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Up until 1965, before the Cultural Revolution, the Saturday night hop was a regular feature of Peking life and some foreigners living in the capital in those days can remember seeing the late Premier Chou En-lai at dances at the Hsinchiao Hotel in the city center. But in clearing away all "monsters from the past", the Cultural Revolution was careful to dismember all vestiges of the "decaying bourgeoisie", which strangely had always seemed highly popular with the great revolutionaries of Yenan days, from Mao Tse-tung himself, to Chu Te and Chou En-lai, not to mention the late chairman's wife Chiang Ching.

What other dances the Chinese favour is still a bit of a mystery. Rock and roll came under heavy fire before the fall of the "gang of four" but may no longer be out of bounds now more broad minded attitudes prevail. "Not bad and not nearly as decadent as we were told", exclaimed a Chinese girl--a party member--after being given a demonstration recently.

This generally more relaxed atmosphere has spread to much of life and led to the opening of massage parlours for foreigners in hotels; one yuan for a head massage and six for a full massage given by expert if rather serious masseurs for men and masseuses for women.

NAMELIST OF NINTH ACFTU EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTED

OW270832Y Peking NONA Domestic Service in Chinese 2120 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Oct--The following is the namelist of members and alternate members of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

193 members (hereby listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ting I [0002 0001] (female), Ma Liu-hai [7456 0362 1326], Ma Chun-ku [7456 4783 0657], Ma Pei-hsun [7456 0160 8113], Ma Hsueh-li [7456 1331 4409], Ma Heng-chang [7456 1854 2490], Ma Chuan-yuan [7456 3123 3293], Wang Ching [3769 7230], Wang Chiung [3769 3518], Wang Chi [3769 7535], Wang Tzu-ying [3769 1311 5391], Wang Wen-hsing [3769 2429 5281], Wang Chih-kuang [3769 6375 0342], Wang Chih-chieh [3769 1807 2638], Wang Lin-ho [3769 2651 7729], Wang Ming-te [3769 2494 1795], Wang Ting-peng [3769 1353 6721], Wang Chia-yang [3769 1367 2254], Wang Chia-hsien [3769 1367 2009], Wang Chung-lun [3769 1504 0243], Wang Wei-hsin [3769 4850 2500], Wang Chao-chu [3769 6389 2691], Wang Chieh-san [3769 2212 0005], Wei Chiu-mei [7279 4428 2734] (female), Mao Chi-hua [3029 7871 5478], Mao Hsin-hsien [3029 0207 6343] (female), Wu En [3527 1869], Fang Ming [2455 2494], Yin Tsai-te [1438 6528 1795], Pa-tu-ta-lai [1572 0956 6671 0171], Shih Ching [4258 7230], Tien Ching-chuan [3944 3237 3123], Chiu Chin [8002 6855], Pai Hsin-tsai [4101 2450 2088], Peng Shih-yun [7458 6108 0061], Ni-ya-tzu Pai-hsi-erh [1441 3660 1320 4101 0823 1422], Hsing Fang-chun [6717 2455 5028], Lu Chun-jih [0712 2504 2480], Chu Tzu-tung [2612 1311 1749], Chu Hsueh-fan [2612 1331 5400], Chu Chun-ho [2612 2504 0735], Liu Yin [0491 1377], Liu Li-pin [0491 0500 1755], Liu Yu-o [0491 3768 1230] (female), Liu Han-hsien [0491 3352 6343], Liu Chih-cheng [0491 1807 6134], Liu Min-chen [0491 2404 6297] (female), Chi Ping [7871 1627], Chi Ting-han [7871 1694 3352], Kuan Yun [7070 0061], Chiang Shui-sheng [3068 3055 3923], Hsu Ming [6079 2494] (female), Sun Yun-lung [1327 0061 7893], Sun Chien-chung [1327 1696 0022], Tu Yen-ching [2629 1693 1987], Li Hsien [2621 0103], Li Min [2621 2404] (female), Li Jui [2621 3843], Li Feng-en [2621 7685 1869], Li Wen-shueh [2621 2429 1331], Li Tai-keng [2621 0108 5087], Li Hua-feng [2621 5478 1409], Li Ming-yuan [2621 2494 6678], Li Kuo-tsai [2621 0948 2088], Li Shao-kuei [2621 4801 1145], Li Kuei-sheng [2621 1145 3923], Li Tsu-ken [2621 4371 2704], Li Tang-chi [2621 0781 1015], Li Chia-chi [2621 1367 7871], Li Hai-feng [2621 3189 1496] (female), Li Mei-fang [2621 2734 5364] (female), Li Hsieh-po [2621 7327 0130], Li Jui-huan [2621 3843 3883], Yang Wan-jung [2799 8001 2837], Yang Chih-chun [2799 0037 7486], Yang Tzu-ping [2799 1311 1627], [paragraph continues]

Yang Chih-yu [2799 1807 6877], Yang Chen-han [2799 2182 3352], Wu Yun-to [0702 6663 6995], Wu Chin-chu [0702 6855 2691], Wu Teng-chun [0702 4098 7486], Tsen Kuo-jung [1478 0948 2837], Ho Shu-min [0149 1659 3046], Yu Tsung-yen [0151 1350 1750], Ti Tzu-tsai [3695 1311 2088], Tsou Jui-lu [6760 3843], Ying Chung-fa [2019 1813 4099], Sung Chuan [1345 1557], Sung Kan-fu [1345 0170 1133], Chu Mao-chang [0443 5399 2490], Chang Kai [1728 0418], Chang Tun [1728 4163], Chang Yen [1728 5888], Chang Chi [1728 4388], Chang Chieh-fu [1728 1312 1133], Chang Tien-lin [1728 1131 2651], Chang Wen-chun [1728 2429 0193], Chang Yung-li [1728 3057 0536], Chang Hsi-chun [1728 6007 2504], Chang Pai-fa [1728 4102 4099], Chang Ju-chi [1728 3067 3823], Chang Kuo-chu [1728 0948 2691], Chang Ping-kuei [1728 4426 6311], Chang Chin-pao [1728 6855 0202], (female), Chang Hsiu-chu [1728 0208 4554], Chang Wei-chen [1728 4850 2823], Chang Wei-hsi [1728 5588 0363], Lu Yuan-chiu [7120 0337 0046], Chen Yu [7115 1342], Chen Ching-chuan [7115 1987 3123], Chen Po-lin [7115 0130 2651], Chen Yu-fa [7115 6735 4099], Chen Kuei-ting [7115 2710 0080], (female), Chen Neng-hsing [7115 5174 5281], Chen Fu-han [7115 4395 3352], Chen Chia-tung [7115 0857 2767], Shao Ching-wa [6730 0064 5752], Fan Hsiao-feng [5400 1420 7685], Fan Hsi-ya [5400 6932 0068], Lin Te-chung [2651 1795 1813], I Li-jung [2496 4409 1369], Lo Chung [5012 8825] (female), Chin Shih-kuei [6855 1102 6311], Chin Chih-fu [6855 4160 1133], Chou Lin [0719 2651], Chou Chih [0719 4442], Chou Chuan-tien [0719 0278 0368], Cheng Kan [6774 1626], Cheng Ching-hua [6774 2533 5478], Cheng Hsi-kun [6774 6932 0981], Shan Shu [0830 2579], Shan Yen-hsiang [0830 5888 4382], Chao Min [6392 2404], Chao Tung-wan [6392 2639 1354], Chao Kuo-chiang [6392 0948 1730], Chao Hsueh-chuan [8392 1331 0356], Hao Chao-wen [6787 0340 2429], Hao Chien-hsiu [6787 1696 4423] (female), Hu Tien-min [5170 1131 3046], Hu Chang-hai [5170 7022 3189], Hu Liang-tsai [5170 5328 2088], Yu San-jung [0205 0005 2837], Chiang Chi-tsai [1203 0796 2088], Mien Ping-chu [5119 4426 5282], Li Shu-pin [2698 2579 1755], Ku Ta-chun [7357 1129 2797], Mi Chih-fu [0242 1807 4395], Hsu Hsiao-ping [1776 5135 0393], Hsu Wan-chen [1776 3979 3791] (female), Yin Shui-chiu [3009 3055 3808] (female), Kao Shu-hsien [7559 6615 0341], Kuo Ching-ssu [6753 3237 3128], I-hsi-ta-wa [4135 6007 6671 3907], Li Kun [3810 3824], Huang Chung [7806 0022], Huang Kai [7806 0418], Huang Wen-jo [7806 2429 5387] (female), Huang Yu-an [7806 3945 1344], Huang Min-wei [7806 3046 0251], Huang Shu-yu [7806 2885 1429], Tsao Fu-chun [2580 4395 3182], Kung Kuang-wen [7895 0342 2429], (female), Sheng Wan [4141 1238] (female), Tsui Yueh [1508 6460], Tsui Yun-kao [1508 0061 7559], (?Pang) Yung-ho [1690 3057 0735], Chang Chih [4545 2535], Chang Jui-ying [4545 4843 5391] (female), Yen Chao [7051 6856], Liang Kuang [2733 1639], Liang Chao [2733 6389], Liang Yen-te [2733 1750 1795], Peng Ssu-ming [1756 1835 2494], Ko Hsiu-ying [5514 4423 5391] (female), Tung Hsin [5516 2500], Chiang Yung-ching [5592 3057 3237], Chiang Pao-ti [5592 1405 1229], (female), Han Hsi-ya [7281 6007 7161], Han Jung-hua [7281 2837 5478], Tseng Sheng [2582 3932], Chen Jung-tien [3914 2837 0368], Lei Yueh-pao [7191 2588 1405] (female), Hsieh Yueh [6043 1878], Chai Ssu-jung [5049 1835 2837], Pan Te-long [2868 1795 3781], Pan Kai-wen [3382 7030 2429], Pan Chang-yu [3382 7022 2589], Pan Hsueh-lin [3382 1331 2651], Hsueh Jen-tung [5641 0088 1350], Hsueh Kuo-jang [5641 0948 6721], Hsueh Chin-ta [5641 6855 6671], Mu Chi-pin [4476 0366 1755] and Tai Jen-li [2071 0088 3810].

85 alternate members (hereby listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu I [0060 3354] (female), Kuang Yu-tsai [1639 2589 2088], Ma Kuei-fu [7456 6311 1381], Wang Jen-kuan [3769 0088 1401]. [paragraph continues]

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Wang Shui-chiang [3769 3055 1730], Wang Shuang-chin [3769 7175 6855], Wang Kuang-yueh [3769 0342 6460], Wang Ting-lan [3769 1694 1526], Wang Shu-chun [3769 3219 2504] (female), Tien Feng-wu [3944 7685 2745], Shih Chun-ching [0670 0193 0615], Feng Yu-ping [7458 3768 5493] (female), Chuan Te-chen [2938 1795 3791], Chu Ying-lan [2612 2019 5695] (female), Chiao Liang [0829 2733], Liu Mu-chih [0491 2606 0037] (female), Liu Wen-chuan [0491 2429 3123] (female), Liu Yung-sheng [0491 3057 3932] (female), Liu Pei-hsing [0491 3099 5887], Liu Ken-ming [0491 2704 2494], Liu Shan-chang [0491 0810 7022], Chiao-ta-szu-pai [0074 6671 2448 2157], Sun Mao-sung [1327 5399 2646], Sun Hsueh-wen [1327 1331 2429], Sun Chen-fang [1327 2182 5364], Tu Feng-ching [2629 7685 0615], Tu Tao-chou [2629 6670 0719], Li Ching [2621 0064], Li Shih-fan [2621 0013 5400], Li Kuang-chen [2621 0342 3791] (female), Li Lien-hsing [2621 6647 5281], Li Chin-shui [2621 6855 3055], Li Lin-chuang [2621 5259 8369], Li Ping-chuan [2621 3521 3123], Li Shu-hsun [2621 1659 6064], Li Shu-ying [2621 3219 5391] (female), Li Po-kuei [2621 1237 6311], Li Man-tsang [2621 3341 0221], Yang Chun-lin [2799 2504 2651], Wu Shao-shu [0702 4801 2579], Yu Hsiao-po [0151 4607 0130], Tsou Tsung-meng [6760 1350 1322], Hsin Po [6580 3134], Chang Yu-lan [1728 3868 5695] (female), Chang Shu-hua [1728 2885 5478], Chang Kuei-yan [1728 1145 0337], Chang Fu-hsueh [1728 4395 1331], Chen Pi [7115 1732], Chen Chih-wei [7115 1807 5588] (female), Chen Ho-shang [7115 0735 1424], Chen Teng-ming [7115 4098 2494], Chin Pao-hua [6855 1405 5478], Chao Li-hsien [6392 4539 2009], Chao Chu-hsien [6329 4554 0103] (female), Chao Yung-hsing [6329 8673 5281], Chao Ching-chun [6329 2529 2504], Hu Kuei-lan [5170 2710 5695], Kung Kai-wu [1362 7030 0063], Yao Hsin-ken [1202 2450 2704], Chin Chi-wen [4440 0796 2429], Yuan Ching-yao [5913 2529 1031], Sha Jen-hua [5446 0088 5363] (female), Kuei Jung-chiao [2710 1369 1207] (female), Ku Ling-chang [7357 0119 7022], Chen Chin-ju [6929 6930 1172], Hsu Tao-yuan [1776 2711 0337], Kao Chun [7559 7486], Kao Chih-hsiang [7559 1807 0686], Kuo Wei [6753 3956], Huang Kai-yun [7806 7030 0061], Huang Tou-hsing [7806 2435 5281], Tsao Kuei-hsien [2580 2710 0341], Chang Tsun-yu [1603 1317 3768], Chang Jun-tsun [1603 3387 1317], Fu Ching-hsin [0265 2529 2450], Tung Hung-chiang [4547 7703 3068], Lai Yu-hsi [6351 3768 3556], Pao Pao-sheng [7637 1405 4141], Lien-ko-hsin [1670 0344 0207], Man-hsi-la [3341 1585 2139] (female), Liao Ching-tien [1675 2417 3929], Fan Jui-ting [2868 3843 0080], Hsueh Chang-sheng [5641 7022 0524], Chai Lan-hsiang [5409 5695 7449] (female) and Wei Chun-shan [7614 2504 1472].

HUA, YEH, OTHER LEADERS VISIT FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITION

OW291308Y Peking NCNA in English 1253 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Oct (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and other party and state leaders visited the 12-nation farm machinery exhibition at the national agricultural exhibition centre here this afternoon. They were warmly greeted at the gate of the exhibition centre by the foreign friends participating in the exhibition.

Leaders of the exhibition groups and diplomatic envoys of the participating countries showed Chairman Hua round their stands, explaining the functions and characteristics of the machines on display. Foreign friends also demonstrated the operations of their machines for Chairman Hua and other party and government leaders. Chairman Hua shook hands with them, thanking them for their participation in the exhibition and for their contributions to promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and these countries.

Other party and state leaders visiting the exhibition were Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Mi Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en.

Accompanying them on the visit were leaders of the farm mechanization leading group of the State Council, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, including Yang Li-kung, Chien Cheng-yin, Chang Ching-fu, Lin Hu-chia and Wang Yao-ting.

'Impressive Display of Unity' Shown

OW291400Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[by Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Chinese leadership headed by party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and 80-year-old Vice-Chairman Marshal Yeh Chien-ying put on an impressive display of unity in Peking today by going en masse to visit an agricultural machinery exhibition, the first multinational fair held here since 1949. All the top leaders present in Peking, including some considered at a low political ebb such as former Peking Mayor Wu Te and former leader of Sinkiang Saifudin, went along.

The new mayor of the capital, Li Hu-chia, was also there as were Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and most members of the Politburo and the government. The only absent leaders were Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, not yet back from Japan, and Li Hsien-nien, in Shanghai with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

But besides being a show of unity, this visit by the top party and government leadership demonstrated China's interest in foreign technology and the new policy of modernisation adopted after the death of Mao Tsetung and the purge of the "gang of four" leaders. The visit was kept secret up to Saturday evening. Normally the exhibition would be closed on Sunday but exhibitors were asked to be present early this afternoon.

Chairman Hua followed by an aging but still alert Marshal Yeh spent nearly two and a half hours visiting the stands of 12 countries. He paid special attention to tractors and trucks from Romania, a country he visited recently, and at the Australian exhibit he admired the prowess of an ultra-fast sheep shearer.

At the Dutch pavilion the Chinese leader accepted a bouquet of tulips while at the Swiss exhibit he took a long look at bacteria under microscopes.

At the British pavilion, Chairman Hua asked exhibitors to halt a demonstration of a huge engine which gave off a thick cloud of black smoke. At the French exhibit his attention was drawn by enormous machines to pick up beet.

The Chinese leaders also showed interest in Australian and Canadian harvester, multi-blade ploughs and other equipment in the whole range of items at the big Japanese pavilion, and in giant Italian trucks.

Scandinavia was represented by Denmark and Sweden which concentrated respectively on live-stock raising and forestry.

Throughout the visit Chinese personnel at the pavilions showed enormous interest in the party leader and were obviously proud to have been so close to Chairman Hua. At one of the gates to the exhibition, which was not open to the public today, dozens of people shouted with excitement and applauded Chairman Hua.

ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'SOCIALIST PROFIT'

OW280547Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1751 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by Sun Yeh-fang: "It Is Necessary To Righteously and Confidently Grasp Socialist Profit"--originally published in issue No 9 of ECONOMIC STUDIES and reprinted in 23 October PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Text] Peking, 23 Oct--The article says: In the late 1950's and early 1960's Chen Po-ta and Chang Chun-chiao went all out to stir up "a wind of communization," to negate the role of commodities, currency and the law of value in the socialist period and to negate the principle of "to each according to his work." On the pretext of opposing "putting profit in command," they wantonly defamed and discredited socialist enterprises which had given profits to the state. As a result the profits of some enterprises dropped while others had to rely on state subsidies for their continued existence. This abnormal situation became even worse as the "gang of four" ran wild.

The article says: In discrediting the profits made by socialist enterprises, they theoretically represented the feudal concept of natural economy and they negated the role of commodities and currency in socialist society. In so doing, they were attempting to disrupt the national economy and to shift the blame for this to others, thereby attempting to usurp party and state power.

To counter the fallacy of natural economy advocated by Chen Po-ta, Chang Chun-chiao and their ilk, in 1963 I wrote a report for internal study entitled "The Profit Target in the Socialist Planned Economy" (hereafter called the "Profit" report for short). Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four" later made a big fuss about this report. They stirred up three high tides by criticizing this report in national newspapers and journals as a living example of "putting profit in command." Today I think it is entirely necessary for me to clearly explain a number of questions on socialist profit once again.

This article will deal with five questions--"what is profit?", "confused concept," "the basis for the formation of price," "it is necessary to restore the good names of funds and profit" and "profit and bonuses."

The article says: What is profit? Profit is part of the material wealth made by workers and staff members in material production departments. The wealth made by production departments is divided into three parts: the first portion is used to compensate for materials consumed during the production process and the second portion is represented by the consumer goods distributed by society among workers, staff members and their dependents. These two portions constitute what is generally called production costs. The balance, or the third portion, is profit. Stalin advocated that the second portion of wealth created by the workers and staff members of socialist enterprises be called a product the workers make "for their own labor" and that the third portion be called a product made "for social labor." Stalin's view is entirely correct. In socialist society profit is a monetary expression of the value of products made by society by workers and staff members of the production departments.

The article points out: Generally speaking, costs should be as low as possible, whether we are referring to society's total products or an individual enterprise's total products. When costs are reduced, profits to the state increase. If prices remain unchanged, reducing costs and increasing profits mean the same thing. People are allowed to mention reducing costs, but are not permitted to say anything about increasing profits. This is a meaningless taboo. We must righteously and confidently grasp the profit of socialist enterprises. Reducing costs and increasing profits to the state should be regarded as major hallmarks of whether an enterprise is being run well or not.

The article says: Due to the fact that Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four" waved the big stick of "putting profits in command" over a protracted period, turning "profit" into a "forbidden area," many workers, both in theory and in actual practice, dare not mention "increasing profits." They only dare say "reducing costs." They dare not say that the profit of a socialist enterprise be as big as possible. They only dare demand a "definite profit." This kind of presentation is not only vague in meaning, but also harmful in actual work. In my "profit" report I wrote: "Called upon by the party to 'turn losses into profits,' workers of various enterprises regard the label of 'enterprises with losses' as a headache at present. In general they try to remove this label as early as possible. However, as soon as the label of 'enterprises with losses' is removed and a 'definite profit' is made, they are at ease and thus relax their efforts. This reflects, in practice, the thinking that socialist enterprises only seek 'definite profit.'"

The article says: Recently there has prevailed another new saying to avoid mentioning the word "profit." The word "profit" is changed to "accumulation." Enterprises are not directly called upon to increase profits for the state, but to "work hard to increase accumulation for the state." This causes another conceptual confusion. Accumulation and consumption are opposite concepts. To demand that workers labor hard to increase accumulation for the state without raising the production level and increasing profit means to lower the people's level of consumption. This runs counter to socialist economic principle as well as to party and state policy.

Authors of some articles dare not say that to strive to increase profit for the state is glorious. They only say that to strive to increase accumulation for the state is glorious. Superficially, this statement is harmless. But if we think more deeply, this statement means: Use of profit given to the state by an enterprise, in other words, state revenue used for consumption, is something inglorious. Yet it is no secret that most of our state revenue is used for consumption. That is to say, it is used in national defense, in the regular expenses of state organs is, as funds in the fields of science, culture, education, public health and elsewhere, and as wages to all personnel not engaged in the field of material production. Only a small portion of the revenue is used for accumulation. If accumulation alone is considered glorious, but not consumption, then most of the profit given to the state by the workers of all enterprises is inglorious.

The article says: In my "profit" report I have suggested that we not replace economics with rhetoric. We must not waste time by creating another word to replace the word "profit." We should draw a clear-cut demarcation line between the profit of socialist enterprises and that of capitalist enterprises. The profit of enterprises run according to socialist principle represents proper socialist profit. The bigger this kind of profit, the better. We must righteously and confidently grasp it.

The article points out that in the history of socialist construction in our country, the example of "doing work when there is profit, not working at all when there is no profit; working vigorously when the profit is big, working with little effort when the profit is small" indeed occurred. For instance, the following phenomenon existed rather commonly in the machine-building industry: Enterprises preferred to produce whole sets of equipment rather than parts because the former could bring great profit whereas the latter could bring small profit, requiring elaborate work besides. This writer holds that it is not enough simply to blame the failure in ideological education--not putting politics in command--for causing this phenomenon. Why are commodities given different prices which in turn bring about big or small differences in profit or even none? Will ideological education be more effectively carried out if commodity prices are fixed more reasonably so there is no difference in profit, big, small or nonexistent, and no effort for the pure material foundation of profit is made? This writer suggests that aside from special commodities such as cigarettes and wine, the best price policy is to determine the price of each commodity according to its value; in other words, according to objective economic law, not subjective wish.

The article says: There are two more harmful aspects in having prices at variance with value. First, making expensive commodities cheap and cheap ones expensive deprives economic accounting of objective criteria. Second, the real relationship among various national economic departments becomes distorted.

The article suggests: We need to restore the good name of the "profit rate of funds." The article says: The profit rate of funds and the profit rate of cost are two different principles in determining prices, as well as in determining the amount of profit to be given to the state.

According to the principle of the profit rate of funds, each enterprise should return a profit to the state for the funds it is using in accordance with the current average rate of profit in society. For example, a certain enterprise is using 100 million yuan and the average annual profit rate in society is 20 percent. Then this enterprise should return 20 million yuan in profit to the state annually. If the enterprise fails to fulfill this task, it means that the enterprise has not been run well and that it has not given full scope to the social funds the state invested in the enterprise. If the enterprise gives the state more profit than the average rate, it means that the enterprise has been run well and that we need to sum up the enterprise's good practices and popularize it.

The method of determining the unit price of a certain commodity in accordance with the principle of the rate profit is to add the total amount of profit, computed on the basis of the average profit rate of the portion of funds used in producing this kind of commodity, to the total cost to produce this commodity and divide this figure by the total number of products.

In applying the profit rate of funds, enterprises using more social funds must turn over more profit to the state, thus prompting enterprises to use funds economically and, in particular, prompting enterprise staff members and workers to pay attention to equipment efficiency and to save appropriated funds.

However, in the past, many of our country's departments have not practiced the principle of the profit rate of funds, but implemented the system of the profit rate of costs, copied from the Soviet Union during the first 5-year plan period. Under this system, economic accounting in an enterprise actually included only a very tiny portion of the funds used by the enterprise, that is, circulating funds plus depreciation of fixed assets. At any rate, only one twenty-fifth, or even less, of our appropriated funds was included in the economic accounting of profit to the state. Excluding an overwhelmingly large portion of fixed assets in the accounting of profit to the state means that grand enterprises have free usage of these fixed assets. Therefore, responsible personnel in enterprises always "budgeted liberally and spent sparingly." They requested large budgets for equipment but made little use of it. In view of this, it is time that we included the task of changing the system of profit rate of costs to that of funds on the current agenda of economic management work.

This writer believes that the merit of doing so--regulating enterprises to turn profits to the state in accordance with the principle of the profit rate of funds--will counterbalance the extra profit earned by big or foreign-equipped enterprises, which have better objective conditions for production, as a result of their having more funds available than small enterprises. Moreover, if the differences in gains of enterprises as a result of their natural conditions are returned to the state in the form of taxes, the differences in profit made by enterprises will mainly reflect the subjective efforts of enterprise staff members and workers to strive to improve management, as well as their drive to work. Hence, profit will become the comprehensive index that best expresses how enterprises are managed.

The article also points out: If bonuses paid from enterprise profits are distributed under the conditions that prices are at variance with value, that prices are determined in accordance with the principle of the profit rate of costs, and that differences in gains earned by enterprises as results of their better natural conditions are not taxed, the extra profit resulting from larger state investment and better natural conditions will also go to the enterprises. This is unreasonable. But, if we deduct enterprise profits resulting from better natural conditions and if we compute profits in accordance with the principle of the profit rate of funds, we will be able to separate objective conditions from subjective efforts and thus combine bonuses with extra profit. Doing so is reasonable and also in line with the principle of to each according to his work. It is even a better method of implementing the principle of to each according to his work and will be conducive to harnessing the enthusiasm of staff members and workers and to promoting production.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR OVERFULFILLING PRODUCTION PLANS

OW230928Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1715 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 October editorial: "Overfulfill This Year's Entire Plan and Actively Prepare for Next Year's Production"]

[Text] Peking, 27 Oct--Chairman Hua recently called on us to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step." We must act in accordance with the spirit of Chairman Hua's instruction, do our work well and speed up the development of our national economy. More than 9 months have passed this year, and the 4th quarter is decisive in fulfilling this year's state plans in an all-round way. In the last quarter, of this important year for grasping the key link and running the country well, the revolutionary and production tasks are very heavy for the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts. We must make sure that this year's state plans will be fulfilled or overfulfilled in an all-round way and at the same time do a good job of preparing for next year's production. We must strenuously mobilize to fight this tough battle well.

Since the beginning of this year, great victories have been won in revolution and production on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts. The in-depth struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has given a powerful impetus to the readjustment and progress of our work in all fields. The movement to learn from Taching in industry is developing in depth. Production and construction are forging steadily and continuously ahead. Through September "quality month" activities, many enterprises did better in the third quarter than in the second, and production is taking the path of "quality first." However, while affirming our achievements, we must soberly understand that our achievements are still in the nature of rehabilitation. Chairman Hua has repeatedly reminded us: "The better the situation, the more important it is for us to guard against complacency." "We must see our own shortcomings and bring out our potential capacities." We still have many problems in our work, we still have many shortcomings, our potential is still great, and our difficulties are still quite formidable. In the face of this objective reality, we must take the attitude of seeking truth from facts, study actual conditions, solve actual problems, overcome our shortcomings and difficulties and advance in giant strides.

All enterprises on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts must be subjected to strict examinations according to the eight economic and technical indexes. Based on results of these examinations, better enterprises will be given better arrangements, supplies, guarantees and rewards.

Enterprises that have done a good job in consolidating themselves and whose products are of high quality, low in consumption and costs, bring in greater profits and meet demands, will be firmly guaranteed fuel, power, raw and semifinished materials and transportation. As to those enterprises which fail to do a good job in consolidating themselves, whose products are poor in quality and high in consumption, waste and cost, which show little profit, even a loss, and whose products are not of the correct varieties, they should first be examined, supervised and helped, and next their production should be limited or even suspended for readjustment. Anyone contributing more to the four modernizations should be given greater honor and encouragement. Enterprises which have overfulfilled state plans in an all-round way, shown high output and quality, turned in more profits and made greater contributions to the state should be allowed to take more from their profits as accumulation funds; more cash awards should be given to their workers and staff; and more money should be used for collective welfare. Enterprises which are poorly run and which fail to fulfill plans should be allowed smaller amounts or no accumulation funds, and smaller amounts or no cash awards. No distinction means no policy.

We must deal with each enterprise on its own merits and distinguish clearly between good and poor product quality, between high and low consumption, between profit and loss, between popular and unpopular products and between well-managed and poorly managed enterprises. In the period when an enterprise is suspended for readjustment, worker wages and welfare should not be the same as when the enterprise is operating.

Plants and other enterprises are economic organizations and must be run in accordance with the objective economic law. Scientific management must be practiced. It is necessary to strictly run plants, adhere to the Taching people's revolutionary work style of "honest in three ways and strict in four aspects," and dare to be strict in demand and management. Only in this way can we normally, orderly, rhythmically and evenly engage in production and realize stability, safety, good quality and high output on a long-term basis. We must do economic work much more carefully.

In the fourth quarter we must overcome and prevent old problems which used to arise in past years: As the end of the year drew near, everyone was rushing to complete the task, concentrating efforts to meet the deadline and using whatever equipment was available to unilaterally increase output value and output. Quality and safety in production were ignored. Some plants paid attention to the present but ignored the future, used up the funds appropriated for the next year and the necessary stocks and caused difficulties in production for the next stage.

Leading cadres at all levels must firmly grasp production for the fourth quarter of this year and at the same time do well in linking winter production with spring production, make efforts to reserve and appropriate in advance raw and other materials and fuel, inventory warehouses, concentrate efforts on protecting materials and equipment from frigid weather, pay special attention to safety in production and take care of and make adequate arrangements for workers' living conditions. All enterprises must firmly grasp the overhaul of equipment, keep their plants in good condition and meet requirements for modernized production. It is necessary to study and adopt new techniques, improve product quality, increase the product variety, reduce consumption and improve management. It is necessary to strengthen the training of staff and workers, promote the study of techniques, study basic skills and lay a good foundation for next year's production.

It is essential to center all efforts on strengthening economic accounting and raising economic results and further strengthen the foundation of enterprises, put a ceiling on the number of personnel deemed necessary to fulfill a fixed production quota, to count assets and audit financial records. An estimate, statistical and record filing system must be quickly established. Economic accounting for workshops, sections and groups must be considered necessary to raise the industrial management to a new level.

Strengthening the unified leadership over enterprises and their democratic management is a major guarantee for fulfilling the entire plan for this year and preparing well for production next year. Ours are democratic enterprises, and all staff and workers, including engineers and technical personnel, are masters of enterprises. They are direct producers in an enterprise and are in the best position to express opinions on running the enterprise well and solving the questions of production plan, management and the workers' living conditions and welfare.

All enterprises should adopt a system with the plant directors or managers in charge under the leadership of party committees, set up effective systems of command to direct production, safeguard the authority of directing and arranging production and at the same time fully guarantee the working masses' democratic rights to be masters of enterprises in order that centralized leadership can be closely combined with democratic management. Only by bringing into full play the enthusiasm and initiative of all staff members and workers can an enterprise be run well. Therefore, all enterprises without exception must encourage workers to actively take part in enterprise management. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in an enterprise must be democratically elected by the workers of the enterprise. Major issues in an enterprise with regard to production and the workers' living conditions and education should be discussed by workers' congresses or general meetings. Such congresses and meetings have the right to suggest to higher levels that certain leading or managing personnel be punished or replaced for serious neglect of duty or for a bad style of work.

At the end of this year, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to launch activities to learn from Taching in examination, summing up and evaluation and comparison. Leading cadres of enterprises should fully develop democracy, listen to workers' views and accept their criticism and supervision. We can thus develop the working masses' socialist enthusiasm, promote production and run enterprises better and better and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

RELATIVES OF MAO, TENG HSIAO-PING REHABILITATED

OW300326Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0150 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 Oct (AFP)--A daughter-in-law of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and two children of party Vice-Chairman and senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping have been rehabilitated after being "cruelly persecuted" in the Cultural Revolution, Peking's domestic CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported today. But one of Mr. Teng's daughters, Teng Pu-fong, was so badly beaten up that she will remain a cripple the rest of her life, the news agency said.

The agency accused the gang of four's radical leaders, including Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching, of sending their agents to kidnap Teng Pu-fong and her brother Teng Nan in 1968. They beat up Teng Pu-fong and later stopped her medical treatment to continue "persecuting," her the agency said.

As for Shaw Hua, widow of chairman Mao's eldest son Mao An-ying who died in the Korean War in 1950, she and Ho Hsiao-ming, daughter of Marshal Ho Lung, were falsely accused by Chiang Ching at a 10,000-man rally at Peking University in July 1966.

The gang of four and their agents repeatedly tortured the children of many high-ranking Chinese cadres studying at Peking University in order to force them to criticize their own parents, the agency said.

At a meeting at Peking University on October 23, Vice-Premier Teng's children as well as Shaw Hua and Ho Hsiao-ming were rehabilitated along with 17 others, it added.

TIEH YING SPEAKS AT CHEKIANG MEETING ON CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OW281148Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Chekiang provincial party committee recently held a discussion meeting on the question of theory and practice and an inauguration ceremony for the provincial societies of philosophy, economics history and education. Present were the responsible personnel of the propaganda departments of the prefectural and municipal party committees and the provincial, prefectural and municipal party schools, and the theoretical propagandists and full-time theoretical workers from colleges, universities, government organs at provincial level and some counties in Chekiang Province.

All comrades studied Chairman Hua's toast at the national day banquet, the national day editorial and other important speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities. Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important report, "Practice Is the Only Criterion for Testing Truth," to some 1,900 comrades and office cadres at provincial and municipal levels attending the meeting.

Comrade Tieh Ying pointed out: Only by adhering to the principle that practice is the only criterion for truth will it be possible for us to truly hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and give fuller play to the role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a guiding ideology. Turning relations between theory and practice upside down and completely negating practice as the only criterion for truth, Lin Piao and the gang of four advocated such fallacies as "every sentence Chairman Mao says is truth and carries as much weight as 10,000 ordinary sentences" in an effort to destroy Chairman Mao's great banner under the pretext of holding it high. Only by adhering to the principle that practice is the only criterion for truth can we correctly sum up both positive and negative experiences. In the heydays of Lin Piao and the gang of four, we were not allowed to proceed from reality in summing up our experiences and lessons, therefore, to correctly sum up our experience on socialist revolution and construction accumulated over the past 20 years and more, it is important to adhere to practice as the only criterion for truth and smash the various theories which regard "book worship," "authorities" and "trends" [feng 7364] as criteria for truth. Furthermore, only by upholding practice as the only criterion for truth can the party's fine work style be revived and carried forward.

All comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that thorough discussion of the [words indistinct] the relationship between theory and practice represents in itself the demand of the current situation, the needs of achieving the four modernizations and also the urgent desire of cadres and people. Without conscientiously solving this question, it will be impossible for us to smash the mental shackles imposed upon us by Lin Piao and the gang of four, to carry out Chairman Hua's call for "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and longer strides forward," and to push our work in all fields forward. Taking practice as the only criterion for truth, all comrades also thoroughly discussed the questions of how to comprehensively and accurately understand Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, how to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and fight the third campaign well, how to sum up both positive and negative experiences and how to implement the general and specific policies issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

With the approval of the provincial party committee, the Chekiang provincial societies of philosophy, economics history and education have been established in order to organize the masses of social science workers to further develop social sciences and contribute their efforts toward fulfilling the general task for the new period.

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Speaking at the inauguration meeting, Comrade Wang Chia-yang, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial party committee, acting on the provincial party committee's instruction, outlined the functions and tasks of each society and discussed a plan for the development of social sciences in Chekiang.

NPC INSPECTION GROUP TOURS KIANGSU PROVINCE

OW292145Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] From 16 to 26 October an inspection group of the NPC Standing Committee members residing in Peking visited Kiangsu Province, during the trip the group, with A-pei A-wang-chin-mei as its leader and Kang Ko-ching and Chang Chi-lung as its deputy leaders, investigated and studied the development of the national economy following the smashing of the gang of four, especially the progress Kiangsu has made in implementing the party's rural economic policies and the two important documents of the central authorities. The group also exchanged views with authorities in Kiangsu on the problems of concern to Kiangsu.

The inspection group was the first of its kind ever sent by the Fifth NPC. During its stay in Kiangsu, the group listened to work reports by the provincial, municipal and county revolutionary committees and toured plants and villages in Nanking, Wuhsi and Suchou. The group discussed with basic level cadres, workers, peasants and women workers problems on how to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, how to further emancipate the minds and how to carry out the general and specific policies aimed at rapidly accomplishing the four modernizations.

Upon its arrival in Nanking, the group was met at the railway station by Hsu Chia-tu, first secretary and chairman of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Hui Yu-yu, Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Hsiang Shou-chih, deputy commander of Nanking PLA units; Liu Hsi-yuan, deputy political commissar of Nanking PLA units; and Wang Chao-chuan, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC Kiangsu provincial committee. Hsu Chia-tu and others also called on the members of the group at their temporary residence in Nanking.

Vice Chairman Hui Yu-yu accompanied the group on an inspection tour of Nanking. Director Wang Chao-chuan and (Tsai Chiu-ming), deputy director of the secretariat of the provincial CCP committee, accompanied it on the trip to other parts of Kiangsu. Upon its departure from Kiangsu, the inspection group was seen off at Suchou by Chairman Hsu Chia-tu and Vice Chairman Hui Yu-yu.

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CHEKIANG FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT--Much was accomplished in farmland capital construction in Chekiang during the last winter-spring period. As of the end of May, more than 100,000 large and small water-conservancy projects were completed, increasing water storage capacity by more than 390 million cubic meters, expanding farmland insured of stable, high-yield regardless of drought or excessive rain by 620,000 mou, improving irrigation for 2.9 million mou, and freeing 880,000 mou from the threat of waterlogging. During the same period, 2.35 million mou were leveled; 1.1 million mou of low-yield land was improved; and 415 small hydroelectric power stations were built with a total installed capacity of some 44,000 kilowatts. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW]

CANTON ORGANS REVERSE VERDICTS ON EMPLOYEE TRANSFERS

HK280858Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] Canton posts and telecommunications departments have reversed verdicts on some 600 staff, workers, technicians and cadres who were erroneously transferred from these departments. They have further mobilized the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses.

"The posts and telecommunications departments in Canton were organs which Lin Piao's faithful follower in Kwangtung directly interfered with, tightly controlled and seriously sabotaged in 1969, with a view to welcoming counterrevolutionary careerist and schemer Lin Piao who had fled southwards to Canton and established another central authorities there. Lin Piao's faithful follower tried in all possible ways to control key telecommunications positions in our province in a vain attempt to turn the posts and telecommunications departments into tools for usurping party and state power. While frantically pushing their counterrevolutionary political line in the posts and telecommunications departments, these two did their utmost to promote an organizational line which served their political line. They incited an ultraleft trend of thought--'suspect all, overthrow all,' and unscrupulously slandered staff and workers of the posts and telecommunications departments. A faithful follower of Lin Piao in Kwangtung instructed many times that the posts and telecommunications departments concentrate their forces on purifying their ranks and conduct political screening.

"At that time, the telecommunications bureau, post offices, post and telecommunications departments and the No 524 factory forcibly transferred some 600 staff. Workers and cadres of the Canton Telecommunications Bureau were sent by motor vehicles to the Canton suburbs for the purpose of transfer. They were not allowed to take leave, make phone calls, write letters or carry out independent activities. They were thus forcibly transferred from the telecommunications departments. The great majority of these comrades were good or relatively good. Some were No 2 grade technicians, delegates to the National Congress of Women Activists in Building Socialism, progressive producers and backbone elements in workshops, shifts and groups. Some others were veteran mechanics who, responding to the party's call in 1958 and infinitely, fervently cherishing the motherland, returned to Canton from Hong Kong to take part in socialist construction. "The disruption of the posts and telecommunications forces by Lin Piao and the gang of four caused very serious, evil consequences for the posts and telecommunications work in our province. They confused the line of the party's policies, people's thinking and the forces and weakened the work of the posts and telecommunications departments."

Since the smashing of the gang of four, party organizations in the posts and telecommunications departments in Canton have strengthened leadership over and set up offices for implementation of policies. They have seriously done a good job of handling the masses' visits and reexamining cases. The Canton industry and communications front recently held a rally to reverse verdicts on some 600 staff, workers, technicians and cadres who were erroneously transferred from their posts in telecommunications departments. The rally also demanded that units concerned do the following three things well:

1. Staff and workers who were erroneously transferred from the posts and telecommunications departments in 1969 must be transferred back to their original departments if they so desire. The units must make proper arrangements.
2. Regarding staff and workers who retired in other units, their retirement benefits can be given in accordance with the provisions of the posts and telecommunications departments at their request.
3. Files and materials must be thoroughly reviewed and all materials connected with this error in line must be cancelled. Letters must be sent to the units of the dependents and children of the staff, workers, technicians and cadres who were erroneously transferred, to explain the facts and eliminate bad effects. At present, some 130 people have returned to the posts and telecommunications departments to work there.

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YUNNAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS HOLDS RALLY 26, 27 OCTOBER

HK280732Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Federation of Trade Unions held a rally on 26 and 27 October to transmit and implement the spirit of the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress. Present at the rally were cadres of various provincial bureaus, the Kunming Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, and the trade unions of various factories, mines and other enterprises, old and young workers, advanced producers and workers, engineers and technicians--a total of 1,300 people. The Yunnan delegation to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress transmitted the spirit of the congress. Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally and spoke. Comrade (Liu Wen-chuang), alternate Executive Committee member of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, deputy leader of the Yunnan delegation to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress, and deputy director of the Kunming Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the rally.

(Tai Jen-li), Executive Committee member of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and deputy leader of the Yunnan delegation to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress, read the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved NPC Chairman Yeh for the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress. (Wang Chieh-san), Executive Committee member of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, deputy leader of the Yunnan delegation to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress and deputy director of the Yunnan Federation of Trade Unions, made a report to transmit the spirit of the national congress.

The delegates to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress including (Tai Jen-li), a Yi worker engineer of the Yunnan printing and dyeing plant; (Chao Tu-hsien), director of the trade union of the Yunnan textile mill; (Chu Yu-fen), secretary of the party branch of the Luchuan County emporium and a Hani national (Kao Yun), director of the Hungho Autonomous Prefectural Federation of Trade Unions; (Ting Yu-chih), director of the Solar Physics Study Office of the Yunnan Observatory; and (Wang Chia-fu), secretary of the party committee of the Yunnan heavy machinery plant; also spoke at the transmission rally.

Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, gave instructions at the rally. On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he first warmly congratulated the victorious conclusion of the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress and warmly extended his welcome to the Yunnan delegates to the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress, who had fulfilled the glorious mission assigned by the working class and returned from the side of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

He emphasized: In the course of implementing the spirit of the Ninth All-China Trade Union Congress, we must grasp the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four well, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in Yunnan in sabotaging the worker movement, splitting the ranks of workers and conspiring to usurp party and state power, fight the third campaign well, consolidate trade union organizations, reestablish order, restore and carry forward the excellent traditions and work style of the working class, unite with one another, and overcome the remnants of bourgeois factionalism and anarchism. We must mobilize the staff and workers to participate in management, respect democratic rights, restore and develop spare-time education, enhance the levels of culture and technology and be concerned about their livelihood. We must launch labor emulations focusing on good quality, high output and low input consumption; vigorously engage in innovation by tapping potentials and carrying out transformation; and totally fulfill state plans.

TIENTSIN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS 19-20 OCTOBER

SK271157Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The fifth Tientsin municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its third Standing Committee meeting on 19 and 20 October. The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee (Tan Chen) and (Lu Ta).

At the meeting, Standing Committee members listened to a report on Tientsin's production and construction delivered by (Ting Huna-tsai), vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Economic Committee. They were encouraged by the excellent leap-forward development in production appearing on the industrial and communications front achieved by carrying out the important instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link in running Tientsin well under the leadership of the municipal party committee. They were convinced that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and under the guidance of the line of the 11th national party congress, our country is sure to achieve the four modernizations within this century.

Standing Committee members also listened to speeches by (Huang Yu-sheng) and (Yang Chien-pai) on the results and impressions gained during their visit to Taching and Tachai.

After discussion, the meeting endorsed a namelist of chairmen and vice chairmen of the Study Committee and the Committee of Historical and Literary Material Research of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee, and listened to a report on how historical and literary material research work is being carried out.

CORRECTION TO INNER MONGOLIA'S CHOU HUI SEES OFF DELEGATION TO NINGSIA

The following correction should be made to the item under the headline "Inner Mongolia's Chou Hui Sees Off Delegation to Ningsia" published on page K 2 of the 25 October DAILY REPORT: page K 3 first paragraph, fourth line ...committee; Liu Chang, political commissar of the

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA DISTRICT NAME--The CCP Committee of the Hui people's district of Huhehot Municipality in Inner Mongolia held a meeting on 19 October to mark the restoration of the name of this district. Among those present at the meeting were responsible persons of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee, the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee and the departments concerned. A responsible person of the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee addressed the meeting. Over 17,000 people of Hui nationality live in this district, accounting for 80 percent of the Hui population of the municipality. The district was founded as "Hui People's Autonomous District" in 1951 and renamed "Hui People's District" in 1953. The name was changed to "Hungchi District" during the Cultural Revolution. According to a decision made by the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee and approved by the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee, the name "Hui People's District" was restored on 1 October 1978. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW]

THREE HEILUNGKIANG PREFECTURES REPORT GOOD AUTUMN HARVEST

OW300754Y Peking MCNA in English 0659 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 30 Oct (HSINHUA)--A good harvest of autumn crops has been reported in the three prefectures on the Sunghuashiang-Nunshiang plain in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province. Grain yield in Nunshiang Prefecture increased 40 per cent and in Sunghuashiang and Suihua Prefectures 20 per cent this year compared with last year.

There was a general increase in soyabeans, corn and sorghum this year in the 34 counties on the plain. A number of people's communes topped 6 tons per hectare in grain and some production brigades and teams exceeded 7.5 tons. The fertile Sunghuashiang-Nunshiang plain is one of China's major grain bases where most of the farm work is done by machinery. Its grain accounts for half the total of Heilungkiang Province and 50 per cent of its commodity grain supply to the state.

The main factor behind the rise in this year's harvest is adoption of crops better suited to local conditions. The plain has a frost-free period of around 120 days. The land planted to autumn crops in Wushang County was extended from 50 to 60 per cent this year, resulting in an increase of 2.25 tons to three tons of grain per hectare.

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY ON REHABILITATION WORK

SK281249Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Speech by Jen Chung-i, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, at 21 October rally held by the Liaoning provincial party committee "To Thoroughly Reverse the Verdicts in the Case of a So-Called 'Northeast Gang--a Counterrevolutionary Clique Which Betrayed the Party and Surrendered to the Enemy'"--read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the reinvestigation report by the leading party members' group of the Liaoning Provincial Public Security Bureau, the Liaoning provincial party committee has declared today the thorough reversal of the verdicts in the case concocted by Lin Piao, the gang of four and its sworn follower and company regarding a so-called "northeast gang--a counterrevolutionary clique which betrayed the party and surrendered to the enemy," and the restoration of the reputations of the revolutionary cadres and patriots who were persecuted. The rally has proceeded successfully.

Despite historical facts, Lin Piao, the gang of four and its sworn follower fabricated a host of charges in branding a large number of cadres of the party, government and the army and noted patriots from the northeast provinces as criminals, (?local landlords) and counterrevolutionaries. This is a serious crime of theirs, along with their vigorously pursuing the fake left and real right, pushing their counterrevolutionary political program and attempting to usurp party and state power. It is a criminal record of their undermining of the united front of our party.

This rehabilitation rally for reversing the verdicts in the case of cadres and patriots who were persecuted bears great importance in further deepening the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, implementing the party's policies, promoting peace preservation and unity, bringing all contributing factors into play and struggling for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

The situation of struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in our province has been achieved, and the struggle is continuously deepened. We have already achieved great victories. But it must be seen that Liaoning Province is heavily afflicted by the harm of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We still have to exert all-out efforts in order to thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence spread by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We are by no means to relax our efforts even a little bit. We should make sustained and redoubled efforts to persist in carrying out the movement to a deep and penetrating extent, and to carry this struggle through to the end.

In the area of rehabilitating and correcting trumped-up cases and false charges, the achievements scored in the former period were fairly great. However, the task in the days to come remains heavy.

In the wake of the Anshan conference in April this year and under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, Liaoning has greatly accelerated the pace of rehabilitation work in the trumped-up cases and false charges throughout the province. According to statistics at the end of September, more than 80 percent of the trumped-up cases and false charges have been rehabilitated.

Through the rehabilitating and correcting work on the trumped-up cases and false charges, Liaoning Province has further implemented the party's policies, checked and dealt with a number of ringleaders of the grabbers-and-smashers, enhanced revolutionary justice, brought the enthusiasm of the broad masses and cadres into play and pushed the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, which has played a promoting role in bringing about great order and making quick progress on various fronts. But it must also be seen that the broad masses and cadres in our province were seriously persecuted and hit by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and that the problems left over from the past many years are still many. A large number of persons are still today not thoroughly rehabilitated. Due to failure to wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the resistance in some units to the rehabilitating work on the trumped-up cases and false charges remains strong. Some leading comrades lack sufficient understanding of the serious consequence caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and fabricated a large number of false charges and framed-up cases, and of the importance and urgency of the rehabilitating work. They paid no attention to the relevant plans handed down by the party committees of higher levels and to the voices demanding rehabilitation of the persecuted persons. On the pretext of busy production and a too heavy workload, they refused to grasp the rehabilitation work in the trumped-up cases and false charges. Also, some leading comrades have lingering fears and vague ideas of right and wrong in political line. They are afraid of being accused of reversing verdicts against bad elements and of negating the fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, they adopt the attitude of "Prefer being left to being right," not adhering to the party's principles and not being in the right and self-confident to grasp the rehabilitation work on the trumped-up cases and false charges.

Actually, their preferring being left to being right is meant to aim at others and protect themselves, avoid being involved in the case, avoid mistakes, and thus have nothing to worry about even though they have accused others falsely.

In some departments and units the problems in leadership have not yet been settled. Bourgeois factional forces and those persons in charge of investigating the trumped-up, false and wrong cases are still actively hindering and interfering with the work to correct and reverse the verdicts in the trumped-up, false and wrong cases.

They oppose or put off the work, catch somebody but intentionally leave the case unsolved, carrying out no thorough rehabilitation. In addition, they continue to attack and persecute the victims. Some even instigate bourgeois factionalism and engage in interfering with and sabotaging this work. All these problems demand the great concern of our party committees.

During the inspection tour to our province, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Chairman Li gave important instructions in regard to reversing verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases in our province. They instructed us to solve as soon as possible trumped-up and false cases which have not yet been settled.

In reversing the verdicts in these cases and in implementing policies, we should be bolder and make bigger strides.

In the PEOPLE'S DAILY national day editorial, it was also explicitly pointed out that we must correct within the shortest time possible all trumped-up, false and wrong cases created by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must, in accordance with the principle of correcting all verdicts as needed, draw conclusions, reverse the cases and exonerate all victims involved in a down-to-earth way. It is impermissible to procrastinate or hinder the work on any pretext. We must resolutely oppose the method of giving a hard time to victims and continuing to attack them.

The provincial party committee held that the work of reversing the verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases is an important component part of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, and the gang of four, an important measure for eliminating chaos and restoring order and an important political mission to implement the party's policies. Therefore, it is necessary to grasp it firmly, well and through to the end. We must make firmer resolution and greater efforts to quicken the tempo of the work and make bigger strides with a resolute attitude, so as to make a success of this work.

First, we must continue to heighten our understanding, rule out resistance and strengthen leadership. Whether we have reversed all verdicts and exonerated all victims in the trumped-up cases created by Lin Piao and the gang of four is an important criterion for testing whether we have made a complete success of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must put the work of reversing verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases in the same category as the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four. If we fail to make a success of this work, we cannot possibly expose deeply and thoroughly the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, thoroughly clarify the right and wrong in line and bring into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people.

We should never consider the work of reversing verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases as the victims' personal concern. We should see that these issues connected with eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, distinguishing the right and wrong in line and turning chaos into order are aimed at safeguarding and implementing the party's policies, enforcing the constitution, defending democratic rights and promoting stability and unity, as well as bringing all positive factors into play and building a modern powerful socialist country.

The provincial party committee demanded that before the end of this year, all work of reversing verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases should be completed. This is a deadline set forth by the provincial party committee after considering the whole situation of the struggle. All localities should grasp this work firmly. Of course, those localities which cannot fulfill the work within the time limit should keep at it until it is completely fulfilled. Verdicts in the cases which should be reversed must be completely reversed.

In the near future, there will be many difficulties in the work of rehabilitating and correcting the cases. It will be impossible to fulfill the task if we fail to strengthen leadership. Party committees at all levels must further strengthen leadership over this work. Specialized work groups in charge of the work of reversing verdicts in trumped-up, false and wrong cases must be firmly formed. Personnel should not be transferred away or reduced.

In regard to those localities and units where the work of reversing verdicts on cases lags behind, the provincial party committee must make a sincere analysis, find out where the problems are and come forward with workable methods. In those localities and units where leadership is weak, efforts should be made to adjust their leadership. In those where personnel are insufficient, efforts should be made to assign them additional personnel. We must organize strong and powerful work groups and finish the work within the time limit set forth by the provincial party committee.

If we discover some localities where the authorities still take no action, procrastinate or hinder the work, the party committees at higher levels should sincerely conduct an investigation of them. If it is a matter of misunderstanding, efforts should be made to help them heighten their understanding. If the leading bodies of these localities are weak, efforts should be made to solve problems of leading bodies on the basis of considering the whole situation of the work. If it is a matter of hinderance by factional forces or interference and the dishing up of bourgeois factionalism by those persons implicated in the cases, efforts should be made to adopt resolute measures to get rid of the stumbling blocks.

Public security and judicial organs at all levels must sincerely conduct reinvestigations of the political cases for which they were responsible in past few years. All trumped-up, false and wrong cases must be thoroughly reversed and corrected. Party committee at all levels must strengthen their leadership over public security and judicial organs and must study and discuss the verdicts advanced by these organs which require a decision by the party committees so that they may be reversed in a timely manner.

Party committees at all levels should take rehabilitation work as a priority task and set forth demands in drawing up plans for the movement. In reviewing the task, the work should be checked as an important content of movement.

Second, it is necessary to sincerely implement the party's policies on reversing verdicts. The rehabilitation work on trumped-up cases and false charges involves a vast scale of things and persons and is of great importance to policy. Efforts should be made to resolutely implement Chairman Hua's instructions and adhere to the principle of solving the problems and stabilizing the whole situation. It is necessary to strictly distinguish the contradictions of the two different natures, adhere to the mass line, seek truth from facts and put emphasis on politics and on research and investigation. Counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found, and mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered. Verdicts which are completely wrong must be reversed completely; those which are partly wrong must have these parts corrected; and those which are not wrong must not be reversed.

Over the past 10 or so years, our party has gone through the three great line struggles, which were very complicated. Some persons long ago opposed the gang of four, but they also made mistakes in speaking because of a lack of understanding of the whole situation of struggle at that time. Therefore, it is necessary to connect the historical background at that time with their cases and check the main trend at that time.

When Vice Chairman Teng was hit and vilified by the gang of four, some comrades bravely came out to act against the gang of four and take up the cudgel for Vice Chairman Teng against the injustice done him. This deserves much praise. As to those who also spoke incorrectly due to a vague idea of the whole situation of the struggle inside the party at that time, and whose attacks were not vicious, we should carry out a historical and objective analysis of them. It must be affirmed that such comrades should not have been arrested at that time. They were arrested in the past; now they should be released to be rehabilitated. It would be extremely wrong if their wrong words were still firmly grasped and they were not allowed to be rehabilitated or thoroughly rehabilitated.

We should seek truth from facts, sincerely assume responsibility and insure that every rehabilitated case is characterized by clear-cut evidence, an accurate conclusion and proper treatment. In addition, efforts should be made to realistically handle practical matters such as salary, livelihood, job arrangement and so forth.

In the course of rehabilitation, it is necessary to pay attention to policies in dealing with persons who were involved in the trumped-up cases and false charges, helping more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack.

Recently, the central authorities explicitly put forward that it is necessary to be prudent in dealing with the problem of smash-and-grabbers who appeared in the Great Cultural Revolution and set forth concrete distinctions in the policies.

We should totally and penetratingly understand the spirit of the directives issued by the central authorities and sincerely implement them. Our province's measures in the former period in dealing with the problem of smash-and-grabbers was in conformity with the spirit of the directives issued by the central authorities. In the beginning, we precisely asserted that the target of attack was the ringleaders of the smash-and-grabbers and that as for the armed struggles in the Great Cultural Revolution and the problem of persons being beaten by the Red Guards, we did not want to carry out a general inquiry against them. As for those who committed the mistakes of smash-and-grabbers, we treated them as cases of contradictions among the people, stressing education. In line with the spirit of the directives issued by the central authorities, we dealt resolute blows at those who committed murders, engaged in class retaliation and threats and constantly indulged in being smash-and-grabbers without repentance after repeated education.

In the rehabilitation work in the trumped-up cases and false charges, it is necessary to strictly deal with those who have been proved with accurate evidences to be ringleaders of smash-and-grabbers and to refrain from hastily dealing with those who have not been clearly proven guilty due to lack of sufficient evidence.

As for the cases of those persons, we may first rehabilitate them and then continue to carry out investigations.

It is necessary to refrain from arresting people during rehabilitation in every case, so as to prevent more people from being attacked.

As to problems of contradictions among the people, attention should be paid to doing a good job in eliminating ideological estrangement and in enhancing the work of unity. Because Lin Biao and the gang of four turned upside down the fields of theory and political line and the people's thinking and pushed bourgeois factionalism, such things could happen among our revolutionary comrades in the course of the movement in the past decade or so.

For instance, I gave you a hard time once, and you paid me back; one side does something which lets the other side down. At present, we should not think about narrow personal gain and hatred. We should not become entangled in digging out bygone problems. You and I should not fight each other for high position. We should not care about the personal point of view. It is necessary to give due consideration to the over-all situation and switch our hatred to Lin Piao and the gang of four. Today, all of our revolutionary comrades should closely rally under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in the common struggle to realize the four modernizations.

Third, it is necessary to take the six criteria put forward by the Liaoning provincial party committee as a yardstick in strictly measuring the quality of the rehabilitation work. The six criteria are follows: 1) whether the cadres and the people who were persecuted to death are thoroughly rehabilitated; 2) whether the jobs and livelihood of the cadres and the people who were persecuted until disabled are properly handled; 3) whether the effect on the children, relatives and friends were involved in the trumped-up cases is completely wiped out; 4) whether the fabricated false charges and materials are totally eliminated and discarded; 5) whether the ringleaders of the grabbers-and-smashers who intentionally fabricated false charges are sincerely dealt with; and 6) whether the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, who created trumped-up cases and false charges, are sincerely criticized and their influence is sincerely wiped out.

As for the units which have not met the six criteria, they should sincerely make up the work which has lagged behind and insure success in the work both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is necessary to complete the rehabilitation work on the trumped-up cases and false charges with a good beginning and a good end. After the work has been done, it is necessary to carry out a check among the units on by one.

Let us closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, fully bring all contributing factors both inside and outside the party into play, grasp the key link in running Liaoning Province well so as to bring about great order and make quick progress, respond to Chairman Hua's call to further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step, score still better achievements in industrial and agricultural production and the various work of Liaoning Province and make due contributions to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG WHEAT PRODUCTION--After overfulfilling the 1978 wheat procurement task, Heilungkiang's major wheat-producing countries Hailun, Suileng, Mingshui, Chinggang, Payen, Anta, Lanhsi, Hulin, Acheng, Peian and other countries have again overfulfilled the 1978 wheat delivery task by 57.5 million catties. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG POTATO HARVEST--Harbin, 18 Oct--Heilungkiang has reaped a record bumper harvest harvest of potatoes this year. In addition to meeting the needs of local people, the province has supplied other provinces and cities with large quantities of choice potatoes. Statistics show that as of 10 October a total of 560 million catties of Heilungkiang-produced potatoes were shipped to Liaoning, Kirin, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other provinces and municipalities. Since the average per-mou yield in this year has reached an all-time high, total output has been estimated at about 8 billion catties for 1978. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF UNLANFU LED DELEGATION IN NINGSIA

Attends Party on 26 Oct

OW280636Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 26 Oct--With chrysanthemums blooming, autumn is in full swing in festive Yinchuan. Over 20,000 people of Hui, Han and Mongol nationalities attended a grand garden party at the People's Park on 26 October to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region.

Unlanfu, leader of the central delegation; Ku Mu, Chang Chung, Kuo Hung-tao, Liu Ching-fan, Liu Ching-hai and Yun Shih-ying, deputy leaders of the delegation; and other members attended the garden party with people of all nationalities. Also present were Comrades Hsiao Hua, Wang Feng, Sung Ping, Tan Chi-lung, Wang Jun-chung and Li Yuan, as well as guests from provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerned.

At 0900, when Ulanfu and other comrades entered the park in the company of responsible comrades of the autonomous region and Yinchuan Municipality Huo Shih-lien, Huang Ching-yao, Shao Ching-wa, Li Hsueh-chih, Ma Yu-huai and Chen Ching-po, they were given thunderous applause.

In the afternoon of 26 October comrades of the central delegation viewed the color documentary film "Ningsia, My Hometown" in the company of leading comrades of the autonomous region.

Ulanfu, Huo Shih-lien Visit Exhibition

OW281026Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 27 Oct--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, an exhibition of the region's achievements in socialist revolution and construction opened in Yinchuan on the morning of 27 October. Unlanfu, leader of the central delegation, cut the ribbon for the exhibition and visited the pavilions.

Li Hsueh-ho, secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Among those present were Huo Shih-lien, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other responsible comrades of the region. They accompanied the comrades of the central delegation and the guests who came from various parts of the country to take part in the Ningsia region's founding anniversary celebrations on a tour of the exhibition ground.

There were five pavilions, namely, general information, agriculture, industry and communications, culture and education, and finance and trade. The over 10,000 items displayed at the exhibition, including models, charts and photographs, vividly embodied the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction scored by the people of various nationalities in Ningsia who, illuminated by the party's policy of granting autonomy to regions of national minorities, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They also represented moving scenes of the people of Ningsia's various nationalities who, closely rallying round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua since the smashing of the "gang of four," conscientiously implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, and deepening exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," have emancipated their minds and taken great strides on the road of the new Long March.

Among items on display were Chairman Mao's 1961 manuscript "Mount Liupan--To the Tune of Ching Ping Yueh" [title of a Mao poem] for comrades of Ningsia, photographs showing Premier Chou presenting a banner of citation to Ningsia's representatives at the 1959 national heroes meeting, and a Chinese traditional painting on the theme of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presiding over a 1972 work forum of Ningsia's Kuyuan Prefecture.

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Also on display were photographs showing Chairman Hua warmly shaking hands with the delegates of Hui nationality during his visit to the Fifth NPC delegates from Ningsia during the NPC session this year. Photographs showing Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Tung Pi-wu, and Lin Po-chu during their inspection tours of Ningsia and their inscriptions were also displayed at the exhibition.

Ulanfu and other comrades accompanying him showed great interest when they visited the pavilions, acknowledging that Ningsia is known as "South China by the Great Wall" with rich natural resources and great potentials. They urged comrades of all nationalities in Ningsia to display the heroic spirit of "if we fail to reach the Great Wall we are not men" and score still greater achievements under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Views Military Exercise

OW280939Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 27 Oct--Ulanfu, leader of the central delegation; Kuo Hung-tao, Liu Ching-fan and Yun Shih-ying, deputy leaders of the delegation; and other delegation members on the afternoon of 27 October viewed the military exercise performed by the Ningsia PLA units and militiamen of all nationalities in Yinchuan in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the autonomous region. They were accompanied by responsible party, state and army leaders of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region Huo Shih-lien, Li Hsueh-chin and Lin Shan.

A warm and exciting atmosphere characterized by unity and fraternity prevailed at the training ground. In a joyful spirit, hundreds of PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen of Hui, Han and Mongol nationalities performed for the delegation sent by the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua. They were given a warm, punctuated applause. Following the exercise, Ulanfu and other comrades quickly shook hands with the PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen of all nationalities.

Also on the afternoon of 27 October, Ulanfu and other members of the delegation met with representatives of minority nationalities from Kuyuan Prefecture, A-la-shan East Banner and Tunghsin County, representatives of people from the old revolutionary base in Yenchih County and representatives from 10 Hui autonomous counties (districts) and 2 Hui autonomous prefectures in the autonomous region and provinces concerned, who were in Yinchuan to attend the celebration, and had their pictures taken with them.

SIAN STAGES CRITICISM RALLY, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED

HK280632Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi provincial and Sian municipal revolutionary committees held a rally on 24 October to criticize and struggle against active counterrevolutionaries and ring-leaders in beating, smashing and looting. Over 300,000 of the masses attended the rally. A great roar went up when these persons--Yang Meng-yun, (Yang Tsu-tsai), (Yu Chao-ho), (Wang Ta-fa) and (Wang Ching-hui)--were led into the rally site by public security men.

Li Erh-chung, Chiang I, Wang Lin, (Kao Ming-yueh) and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Shensi Military District and Sian municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Representatives of the provincial CYL committee and of various factories made speeches exposing and criticizing the crimes of these persons. Yang Meng-yun was formerly a vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee. He actively pushed the political program of the gang of four.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius he established ties and made trouble everywhere, pointing the spearhead at Premier Chou. [passage indistinct] After the downfall of the gang of four, criminal Yang clamored at a forum held in late October 1976: "We must be vigilant against the revisionism emerging in the central authorities," attacking by insinuation the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. After his crimes were exposed, criminal Yang refused to make a clean breast of things and showed no repentance in the least.

The active counterrevolutionary (Yang Tsu-tsai) was formerly a member of the Standing Committee of the party committee of Hungchi machinery plant, vice chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, member of the provincial revolutionary committee and a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial federation of trade unions. He viciously attacked Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Premier Chou and other revolutionaries of the older generation, and shamelessly lavished praise on the gang of four. After the gang of four was smashed, he spread numerous reactionary sayings and boasted: "We must prepare to go into the mountains to fight a guerrilla war." During the Cultural Revolution he carried out counterrevolutionary beating, smashing and looting in a big way. [Passage indistinct]

During the Cultural Revolution (Yu Chao-ho), a ringleader in beating, smashing and looting, recruited people on various occasions to attack the public security organs, smash open filing cabinets and steal large numbers of secret documents. He plotted the seizing of guns and ammunition and incited and directed large-scale struggles by force. [Passage indistinct]

"(Chin Tzu-liang), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, announced at the rally the decision on handling the cases of the active counterrevolutionaries Shan Ying-chieh [former vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee], Yang Meng-yun, (Yang Tsu-tsai), (Wang Wen-shan), (Wang Ta-fa) and (Wang Ching-hui), the ringleaders in beating, smashing and looting (Chang Hui-chi), (Yu Chao-ho), and (Liu Wen-ho) and the new bourgeois element (Yang Feng). These 10 criminals were to be arrested according to law, and these arrests would be made immediately by the Public Security organs of Paochi, Sian, Hsienyang and Tungchuan. When this announcement was made, the rally shouted slogans and fervently applauded, expressing resolute support."

Comrade Chiang I, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. He said: "This rally is bound to play a great stimulating role in further mobilizing the cadres and masses of the province to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and that person who held very great power in Shensi and who finally sided with the gang of four, and to fight well the third campaign."

Chiang I pointed out: "In the month since the conclusion of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, the movement of exposure and criticism has developed very fast in the province. The movement is constantly advancing in depth and the situation is excellent. Party committees at all levels must seriously implement the relevant central documents and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, give free rein to the masses, further strengthen leadership over the movement, exert great efforts and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. In accordance with the plan of the provincial CCP committee, all places must further unfold the 'two blows' movement with great vigor throughout the province and fully mobilize the masses' socialist activism [words indistinct]."

More on Counterrevolutionaries

HK280644Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] On 24 October the public security organs of Paochi Municipality, Hsienyang Prefecture and Tungchuan Municipality arrested the active counterrevolutionaries

Shan Ying-chieh and (Wang Wen-shan), the ringleaders in beating, smashing and looting (Chang Hui-chi) and (Liu Wen-ho) and the new bourgeois element (Yang Feng).

Shan Ying-chieh was formerly vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of Paochi Municipal CCP Committee. He was the ringleader of beating, smashing and looting in Paochi Prefecture and one of the archcriminals in the whole province. "He viciously attacked the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. He was extremely hostile to the historic victory in smashing the gang of four, kept a reactionary diary, slandered the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and boasted that he was going to 'struggle to the end.' During the Great Cultural Revolution, criminal Shan split the ranks of the workers and plotted and directed struggles by force. In August 1967, the criminal Shan, acting as 'general commander,' led more than 8,000 people and 180 vehicles in carrying out a struggle by force in Lung County; 12 people were killed and several hundred were injured. Very great losses were suffered with regard to people's lives and property.

"In 1974, the criminal Shan failed to criticize Lin Biao and criticized Confucius in a sham way. Instead, he vigorously criticized the outline report conveying the spirit of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's report meeting and pointed the spearhead at respected and beloved Premier Chou. He actively pushed the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, dragged people out at all levels and savagely persecuted veteran revolutionary cadres. He established secret ties with factional bosses in Sian and tried to throw Shensi into confusion and seize power amid chaos. In August 1976, at an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial revolutionary committee, criminal Shan entered in league with several bosses of the 'uproar faction,' hatched secret plans to start an open revolt against the provincial CCP committee, and put forward a list of people's names for the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, in a vain attempt to usurp the leadership of the provincial CCP committee. After the gang of four was smashed, criminal Shan maintained his reactionary stand and stubbornly resisted the movement."

(Chang Hui-chi) was formerly a member of the Standing Committee of Paochi Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. He was one of the "uproar faction" in Paochi and worked in close collusion with Shan Ying-chieh. On (210) August 1967, he recruited 3,000 persons to surround the Paochi municipal [word indistinct] factory, and beat up more than 30 workers there, seriously injuring 11 of them. He also took an active part in the large-scale struggle by force in Lung County, acting as deputy commander. He also used his power to abuse women. [passage indistinct]

After the gang of four was smashed, the active counterrevolutionary (Wang Wen-shan) entered in league with Yang Meng-yun and others and went all out to slander Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him. "He also vainly attempted to gain control of the armed militia and ascend the mountains to fight a guerrilla war, or else go underground to continue counterrevolutionary activities.

(Liu Wen-ho), a ringleader in beating, smashing and looting, plotted and directed struggle by force during the Cultural Revolution. He seized guns and ammunition from the People's Armed Forces Departments on many occasions and also privately produced guns, cannon and tanks.

The new bourgeois element (Yang Feng) was formerly a member of the provincial CCP committee, a member of the Standing Committee of Tungchuan Municipal CCP committee, and party committee secretary and revolutionary committee chairman of the Tungchuan Coal Capital Construction Company. He followed the methods of the gang of four and rigged up factions. Beginning in 1974, he used his powers to hit at and squeeze out old cadres and employ factional backbone elements. "At two meetings in August and October, criminal (Yang) openly jumped up to make long speeches that vigorously advocated dragging people out at all levels and attacking leading comrades of the provincial and Tungchuan Municipal CCP committees." He lived an extremely dissipated life and resorted to despicable means in order to abuse many women.

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